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THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA
EXPLORING SOCIAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS
OF DELINQUENCY USING COMMUNITY DATA

By



Kwai-yiu HO

A THESIS
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FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES

The undersigned certify that they have read, and recommend to the Faculty of Graduate Studies for acceptance, a thesis entitled EXPLORING SOCIAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF DELINQUENCY USING COMMUNITY DATA submitted by Kwai-yiu HO in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts.

Date

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to make inferences about social-psychological aspects of delinquency from both the customary social-psychological data and those that are usually not considered useful for social psychological models (for example, demographic data).

Our data came from two distinct sources. We had questionnaire data from 13 Edmonton geographic communities representing different parts of the city differing in social class, ethnicity, and other relevant variables. A short mail back questionnaire was sent to parents of all the teenagers in the ninth and tenth grades within each selected community. Each of the 2,000 respondents in this analysis was paid \$1.00 for answering. We had a 92% response rate in a pretest carried out among adults in four communities and an 80% response rate in the actual test conducted in 13 communities.

Another source of data was the 1966 Census of Canada. We used general population characteristics such as marital status and tenure of dwelling units.

In addition we had crime data and the rankings of the various neighborhoods in terms of delinquency for 1968 from the Edmonton Police Department. These rankings were assessed by a policeman experienced in observing juvenile delinquency problems.

In order to facilitate our analysis we created a model linking some social-psychological concepts such as interaction, familism, and sentiment with official delinquency. We derived some hypotheses from this model and tested them with our data. Our units of analysis were 13 areas in the City of Edmonton rather than 2,000 individual parents. Our inferences were made from both 1966 census data and from our 1968 survey of 2,000 parents who lived in those 13 areas.

Interrelations of measures of concepts using Spearman's rho with and without controls indicated support for our hypothesis that there was a general positive relationship among interaction, sentiment, parental perception of neighborhood, familism, informal intervention in delinquency and low rates of official delinquency. We found that demographic data might be useful for such social psychological models if applied judiciously. For instance, our findings indicated that "percentage of divorced in census tract" from 1966 census was a better predictor of delinquency than "family integration" which was another measure of the same concept, "familism" from the community survey.

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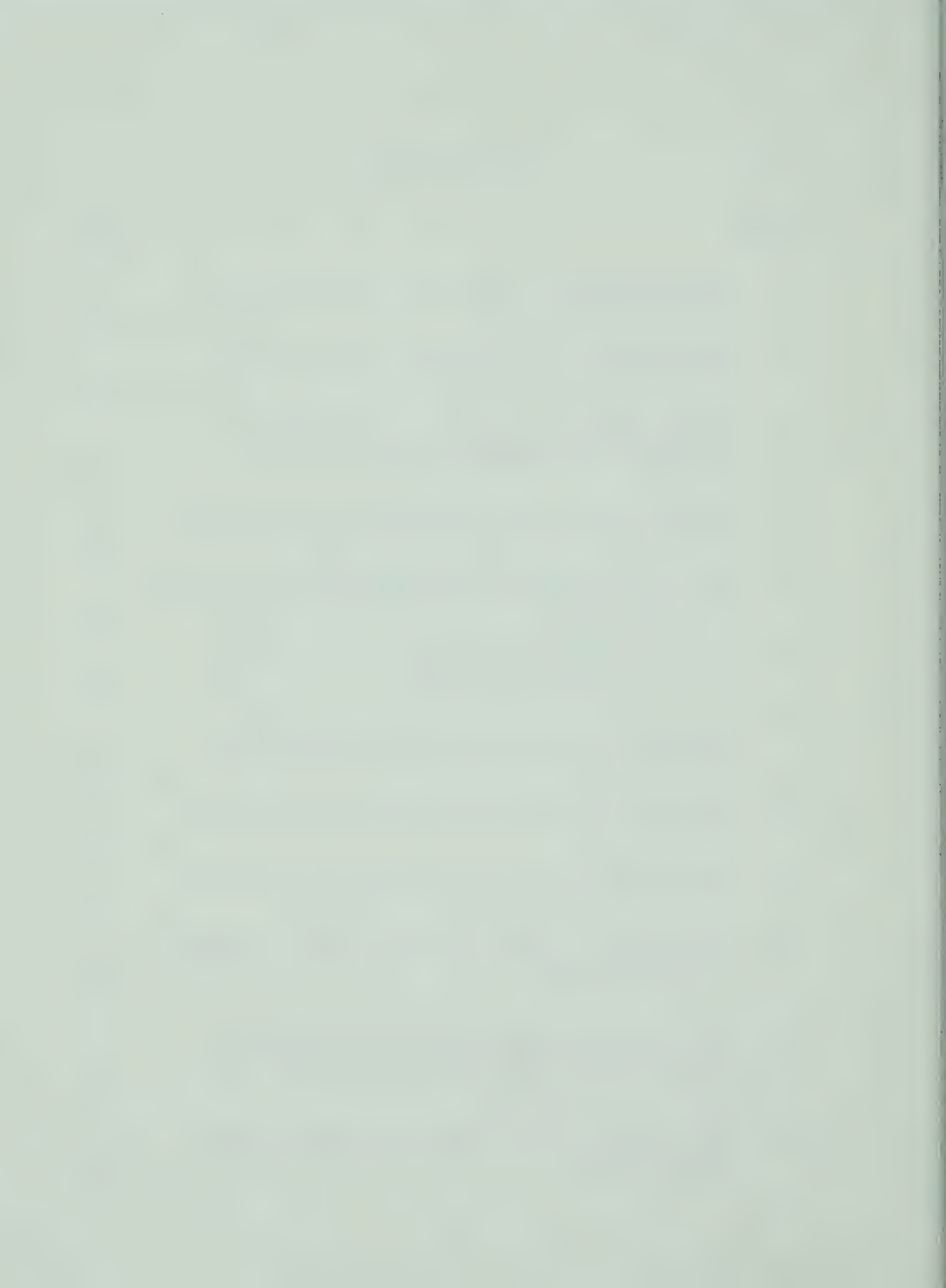
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

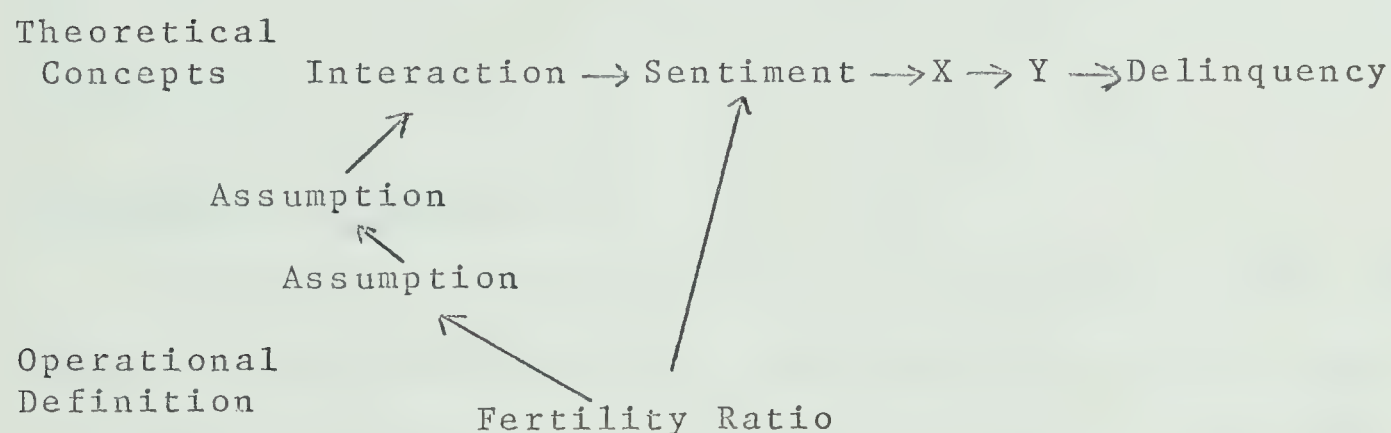
This thesis will be an attempt to formulate a social psychological theory of delinquency and test a portion of the hypotheses which are a part of the theory using not only the customary social psychological data but also those that are usually not considered useful for social psychological models (for example, demographic data).

The uniqueness of this study is that it attempts to make inferences regarding social psychological propositions from data that reflect community characteristics. To illustrate, we are interested in the concept of sentiment. A relation between two persons or between people and events would have positive sentiment if there is an attitudinal relation that implies liking, admiring, approving and so forth. One person may approve of another person or of an event (Insko, 1967: 161).

If one assumes that sentiment is a product of interaction, it may be reasonable to search for an indicator of interaction. Would the fertility ratio of a given area, such as a census tract, serve as an indicator of interaction? By fertility ratio we mean the ratio of children 0-4 years of age to female 15-44 years of age. Several assumptions would be necessary to link this operational

indicator with the concept "interaction". First, one would have to assume that a large number of small children in a neighborhood would lead to acquaintances among such children, that mothers of these small children would get acquainted as a result of the interaction among their children, that greater communication among mothers would follow, and that finally, father would get acquainted.

The problem might be diagrammed as follows:



There are problems that must be faced in this approach. The number of assumptions which intervene between the operational definition and the concept of interest, e.g. sentiment may be greater than other social psychological indicators such as attitude scales. However, all efforts to link operational definitions with theoretical concepts require assumptions. It is not the number but rather the validity of these assumptions that determines the appropriateness of the operational indicator for a given concept. Again to link "interaction" with "sentiment" one has to assume that a higher frequency of interaction results in a greater



mutual liking which will gradually lead to mechanical solidarity. (Durkheim, 1966:129-130)

We did attempt to use fertility ratio as an indicator of interaction but we found that it did not relate as predicted to the other indicators of the same concept in the community survey. Therefore we did not include it in the analysis. Although the fertility ratio did not prove to be useful in this particular study, it is an illustration of some possible ways of utilizing census data to test social psychological model.

The Plan of The Thesis

In the next section of this chapter we will inform the reader of our source of data. In Chapter II we will spend some time discussing the theoretical concepts to be used, and the strategy of analysis. A model will be created to link our ideas together to facilitate the formation of hypotheses. In Chapter III we will discuss the operational definitions that we will use to measure our concepts. Various operational definitions of the same concept will be inter-related to see if they are in fact positively related. The outcome of this portion of the analysis will help us to select some measures for later analysis. In Chapter IV we will test the created Model. Hypotheses derived from the Model will be tested by inter-relating indicators of concepts of concern using Spearman's rhos. When appropriate,

selected relationships will be examined while controlling for certain other variables. In the final chapter we will draw our conclusions from the analysis of the data.

Source of Data

Our data comes from two distinct sources. We have questionnaire data from 13 Edmonton geographic communities which were chosen to provide us with a representation from different parts of the city differing in social class, ethnicity, and other relevant variable. Within each community our sample consists of parents of all the teenagers in the ninth and tenth graders. This selection presents one of our problems. Although we feel that the parents of ninth and tenth grades are an important population in a neighborhood if one is interested in studying community attitudes toward juveniles, we are on somewhat shaky ground if we wish to generalize from this population to the entire neighborhood. It should be kept in mind that our sample of 100 to 200 cases for each census tract does not represent a random sample of that neighborhood. Rather, it is a fairly inclusive sample of parents of teenage children.

Our research instrument was a short mail back questionnaire for which respondents were paid \$1.00 for answering. In a pretest carried out among adults in four census tracts we add a 92% response rate (Hackler and Bourgette, 1970). In the actual test in 13 census tracts we had an 80%



response rate. We used 2,000 cases in this analysis.

Another source of data is the 1966 census. We have used general population characteristics such as marital status and tenure of dwelling units. It should be noted that we hope to use both demographic characteristics obtained from census data and data obtained from our sample of teenagers to make generalizations about specific communities. The reader should be warned that we are attempting to make generalizations of a social-psychological nature from both census data and also from generalizations about an area on the basis of individual data gathered from a non-random sample within that area. We believe that it is not possible to argue in advance that such a procedure is categorically incorrect. Nor is it possible to argue that such a procedure will automatically lead to a valid indicator. However, we feel that the use of each indicator will require assumptions which must be assessed in their own right. In the discussion that follows, the reader should remember that we are discussing 13 areas in the City of Edmonton rather than 2,000 parents. Our inferences will be made from both official census data which was gathered in 1966 and from our survey in 1968 of 2,000 parents who live in those areas.

On account of the quantity of our raw data, we were unable to present them in the appendix. Any reader, interested in certain portions of the data, is encouraged to contact either the author or Dr. James C. Hackler.

CHAPTER II

THE THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The Concepts

We will discuss our variables under four different categories.

Sentiment. By sentiment we mean affective ties with others. This term was used by Homans to denote activities which were signs of an individual's feelings and attitudes toward another or others. The same term was used by Heider to denote a liking relation between two persons (Shaw and Costanzo, 1970:391). In this particular study, we are concerned with affective ties between persons that live in the same neighborhood. Admittedly, these ties may differ in strength and quality from those that link members of a family, but we suggest being attracted to one's neighbors will have predictive value in the scheme that follows.

Delinquency and Response to Deviance. By delinquency we are referring to delinquent behavior on the part of juveniles in these various areas. But we are also interested in the responses of both the parents and the agencies of social control. We are interested not only in the youth in a given neighborhood but also in the way their parents perceive their behavior.

Interaction. By interaction we mean the reciprocal influencing of the acts of persons and groups, usually mediated through communication (Gould:Kolb 1964:657). Unfortunately, we have been unable to distinguish between interaction and communication networks. Conceptually, we think of a communication network and somewhat different from an interaction pattern but our operational definitions, which we will discuss later, seem to be indicators of both. It seems then, that our "interaction" variables will include a number of variables that may be measuring different aspects of several concepts.

Familism. By familism we mean that attitudinal concept which, according to Jansen (1952:727-733), refers to loyalty of the family. Boskoff (1962) and Greer and Kube (1959) use the terms "familism" to describe neighborhoods which view home, family and children to be of relatively great importance. We have several measures of "familism". Our grouping of variables under familism differs from those grouped under interaction and sentiment. For example, variable of familism that we use deals with attitudes toward family life. Another is concerned with the amount of activity that takes place within the family with the family acting as a unity. A family with much internal activity might interact very little with neighbors. As in the case of the interaction variables, we find that our measures of familism touch on

different aspects of reality and may be distinct in several ways; however, the grouping still seems to have meaning.

A Strategy of Analysis

Although we must emphasize that the four groupings that we have used above may overlap at times, they will help me to organize our analysis. Let us look at the diagram below:

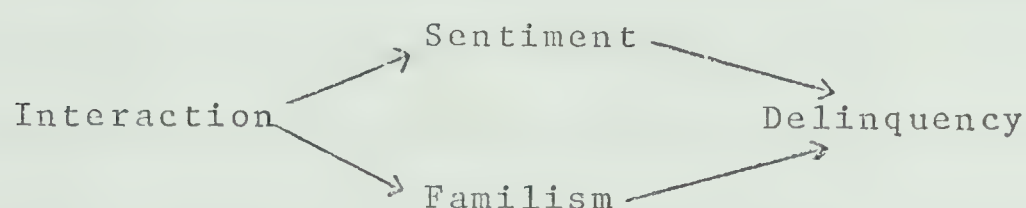


Figure 1: A Diagram For Organization of Analysis.

Using the above diagram, one can think of interaction leading to an increase in positive sentiment in a community and as a result leading to a decrease in delinquency. Similarly we might have something of a causal chain linking together interaction, familism and delinquency. However, it would be a mistake to see the above diagram as a systematic theoretical model. We only wish to point out that some variables, such as interaction, probably have their impact on such things as delinquency rates through their impact on other variables such as sentiment. Our diagram is simply an illustration of the fact that we must always be alert to distinctions between variables that may have a direct impact on delinquency themselves but which are the product of other forces in the community.



In order to conduct our analysis in a more systematic manner, we will also think of our variables as differing in terms of the way they contribute to the theoretical scheme. For convenience we will discuss these variables in the following four categories: antecedent, causal, dependent, and control. We are not interested in defending either the terminology or the categories themselves. They simply help us to organize our ideas.

By antecedent variables we mean those characteristics of a community that are determined fairly early in the formation of that community, and which may have an impact on future events in that community. For example the percentage of divorced in a given area is essentially a "given". While it is possible for the per cent of divorced to change in the long run, for the time being this is a characteristic of the community which may have certain consequences for social activities therein.

By causal variables we mean those variables that seem to indicate some aspects of the social process and have an impact on other variables. It is important to point out that we are placing neither the demands nor the restrictions that others have placed on the concept of "cause" (see Nettler, 1970: Chapter 3). We are using the phrase causal as descriptive because it conveys certain common sense ideas. We are happy to acknowledge that such usage does not take into account the various debate over the concept of cause.

"Neighborliness" seems to fit in this category. Interaction with neighbors may in fact be facilitated by the location of driveways, the position of doors, etc. so we would not think of it as an antecedent variable. After people became neighborly, however, we feel it would "lead to" other changes in the neighborhood.

Thirdly, we will think of some variables as dependent. That is, they will be viewed as the product of other dynamic processes. In one sense these are the variables that we are trying to explain. Delinquency is seen as a dependent variable in this thesis.

Finally, we will treat some variables as control variables. The educational level of a community may be seen as obscuring the relationship between two other variables. The percentage of married women in a census tract may be a confounding factor in attempting to view the relationship between familism and various dependent variables. At times, therefore, we will control some of these variables in order to better understand other relationships. It should be pointed out that we may use a variable as a control variable at one time and as a causal variable at another. For example, we can easily shift our perspective and use educational level as either a causal or an antecedent variable. The variable, "willingness to intervene" is another good illustration. On the one hand we are willing to use "willingness to intervene" as a dependent variable and view it as the product of various

interaction measures which we have thought of as causal. We will also change our perspective at times and view "willingness to intervene" as a causal variable which would have an impact on delinquency rates. In other words, none of our variables have been firmly classified as antecedent, causal, dependent, or control. Rather, we will take different perspectives at different times; but for any given perspective, we will find it convenient to think of the variables of interest in one of the four categories listed above.

Creation of the Model

With the aid of the crude diagram presented in the previous section (Fig. 1), we will attempt to create a slightly more complicated model (Fig. 2), which will facilitate our formulation of a statement about the social-psychological aspects of delinquency.

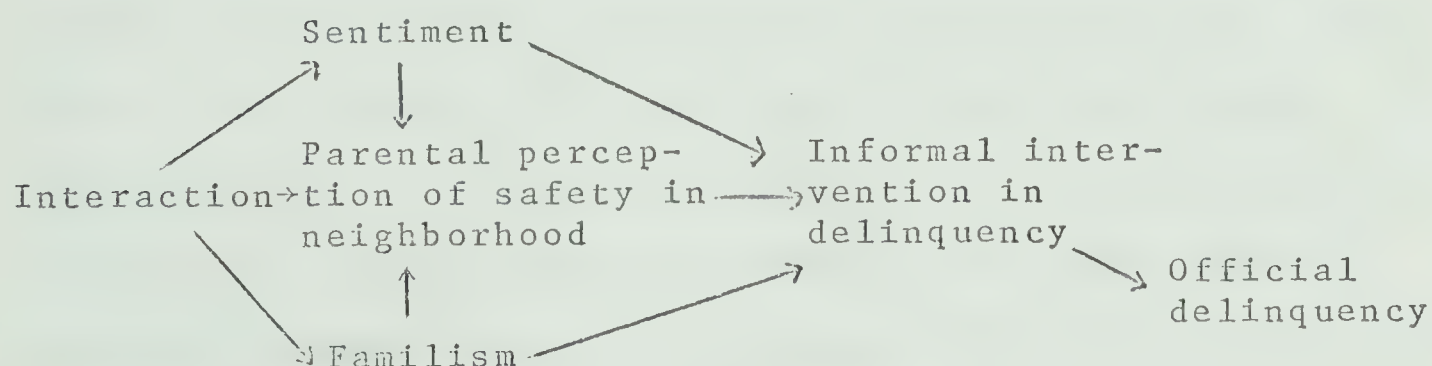


Figure 2. Theoretical Model

This model shows three major causal chains. First, we would expect that interaction leads to positive sentiment which in turn leads to informal intervention in delinquency



and as a result leads to a decrease in official delinquency. Second, interaction, sentiment and familism, all have their share in contributing to the correct perception of safety in a neighborhood which would influence one's decision as to intervene informally (rather than calling the police) if delinquency was seen. Third, there is a causal chain linking together interaction, familism, and informal intervention in delinquency.

In the following paragraphs, we will discuss our logic for each of the causal chains. When appropriate, we will bring in some social-psychological literature to support our argument.

Three social-psychological orientations seem to fit our logic for the causal chain linking together interaction, sentiment, informal intervention and official delinquency. First, Homans argues (1950:133) that the more frequently persons interact with one another, the stronger their sentiments of friendship for one another. This would support the prediction in the model that interaction leads to positive sentiment. Second, Newcomb's strain--toward-symmetry orientation seems to imply the possibility of a causal link between positive sentiment and informal intervention in delinquency. Newcomb (1956:575-586) postulates a "strain toward symmetry" which leads to communality of attitudes of two people (A and B) oriented toward an object (X). The strain toward symmetry influences communication between A

and B so as to bring their attitudes towards X into congruence. What Newcomb tries to argue is that there is a tendency for those people who are attracted to one another to agree on many matters including values and attitudes. We would assume, then, that parents who like their neighbors would perceive them as having similar attitudes toward the discipline of juvenile youth. Furthermore, we would assume that parents would prefer to know of their son's misbehavior, such as slashing tires on a car, rather than have the incident reported to the police. As a result, we would expect parents who have positive affective ties with their neighbors to inform other parents if they saw neighborhood children acting improperly. Since calling the police would not be the way you would want a neighbor to respond if he saw your child misbehave, you would probably share his feelings and act accordingly if you saw his child misbehave. In our model we suggest that an increase in sentiment would lead to informal intervention when young people are observed committing deviant acts. This is a logical deduction from the fact that positive sentiment leads to similarity in values and attitudes.

Third, Bandura and Walters' orientation of disciplinary methods (1963) provides us with an explanation of a causal relationship between informal intervention and low rates of official delinquency. According to Bandura and Walters the success of punishment relies heavily on timing and certainty.



For example, if a housewife who saw a neighbor's son slashing tires on a car shouted, "Tom, be a good boy. Stop slashing tires! This is an improper act and I will tell your parents." Tom would probably stop his improper act immediately for being afraid of a more serious consequence if he continued to do so. The punishment is immediate and effective. This lady has succeeded in inflicting a guilty conscience upon this boy who might say to himself, "I have done something wrong and my parents will know about it. What should I do when I face my parents? Do I have to confess this matter to my parents and promise not to do it again? What punishment will I receive when I go home?" On the contrary, if the housewife calls the police, the outcome of the investigation of the police may not lead to quick and certain punishment. We agree that both telling the parents and calling the police have an inhibiting effect on actual behavior but their effect on official delinquency rate is different. Calling the police may lead to a recording of a delinquent act but taking informal action would probably negate the possibility of an official statistic being recorded. In our model we suggest that informal intervention leads to a decrease in official delinquency. This is a logical deduction from the fact that informal intervention would be faster and surer in terms of punishing the youth. At this point we end our discussion on the first causal chain of the Model.

Now let us attempt to deal with the second causal chain that interaction, sentiment and familism together influence our correct perception of safety in neighborhood which in turn leads to informal intervention in delinquency.

Our logic for the causal relationship between interaction and parental perception of safety in neighborhood is that we would assume that the more we interact the better we understand one another through the development of friendship and that the better we understand our neighbors, the more accurately we perceive the safety of neighborhood on account of knowing what kind of neighbors are surrounding us.

Our logic for the causal relationship between positive sentiment and parental perception of safety in neighborhood is that friendship gives us confidence to feel safe. We would assume that parents who are attracted to one another would regard their neighbors as friends. It is also assumed that friends are kind to us and our family members. We would feel safer to let our children stick to our friends rather than mingle with strangers. Consequently, we would expect those parents who are attracted to one another to perceive the neighborhood as safe.

With regard to the contribution of familism to parental perception of safety in neighborhood we would assume that those parents who view home, family and children to be of great importance would pick a home in a neighborhood suitable for raising children. It is assumed that safety in the area

is one of the most important criteria for the selection.

Symbolic interactionism seems to be appropriate to explain why perception of safety in neighborhood leads to informal intervention in undesired act. Blumer (1969) asserts that people, individually and collectively are prepared to act on the basis of the meaning of the objects that comprise their world and that social acts, whether individual or collective, are constructed through a process in which the actors note, interpret, and assess the situations confronting them. In our research, we would assume that parents base their intervention in delinquency on their perception of safety in neighborhood. Those parents who perceive correctly that the neighborhood is safe would take informal intervention by telling the parents of the delinquent. If they perceive the neighborhood as unsafe they would take a strong move by calling the police.

We will discuss our third causal chain linking together interaction, familism and informal intervention in delinquency.

Although the causal relationship between interaction and familism does not seem to be clear, we do believe that there is such a link. We would assume that interaction leads to familism. Parents who interact much would help one another including solving family problems. Thus many broken marriages can be prevented. Interaction among parents provide a good communication network of detecting what is going

on in the neighborhood and how their children behave in the area. As a result, it facilitates correct perception of the safety in the surrounding, promotes parent-youth understanding and communication which in turn promotes family integration.

There is a causal relationship between familism and informal intervention in delinquency. Our logic is that parents who are loyal to their family would take necessary measures to support and protect the family members. To inhibit the occurrence of delinquency in their neighborhood is one of the necessary measures to protect the safety of their family members because a delinquent neighborhood is neither ideal for child-rearing nor is it safe for family members, especially, for children. There is no implication as to what type of intervention they would use but informal intervention is one possibility.

Summary

In this chapter we defined our concepts, stated our strategy of analysis and created a theoretical model with the support of social-psychological literature when appropriate. According to the Model, one can think of interaction leading to an increase in positive sentiment in a community which in turn leads to informal intervention in delinquency which as a result leads to a decrease in official delinquency. Similarly we have something of a causal chain

linking together interaction, familism, parental perception of safety in neighborhood, informal intervention and official delinquency.

In the next chapter we will assess our individual variables.

CHAPTER III

THE ASSESSMENT OF INDIVIDUAL VARIABLES

In this section of the thesis, we will describe and then inter-relate various operational definitions of the same concept and see if they are in fact positively related. The outcome of this portion of the analysis will help us to decide whether or not we should use some of the measures in the later analysis as we had originally intended.

The Measurement of Sentiment

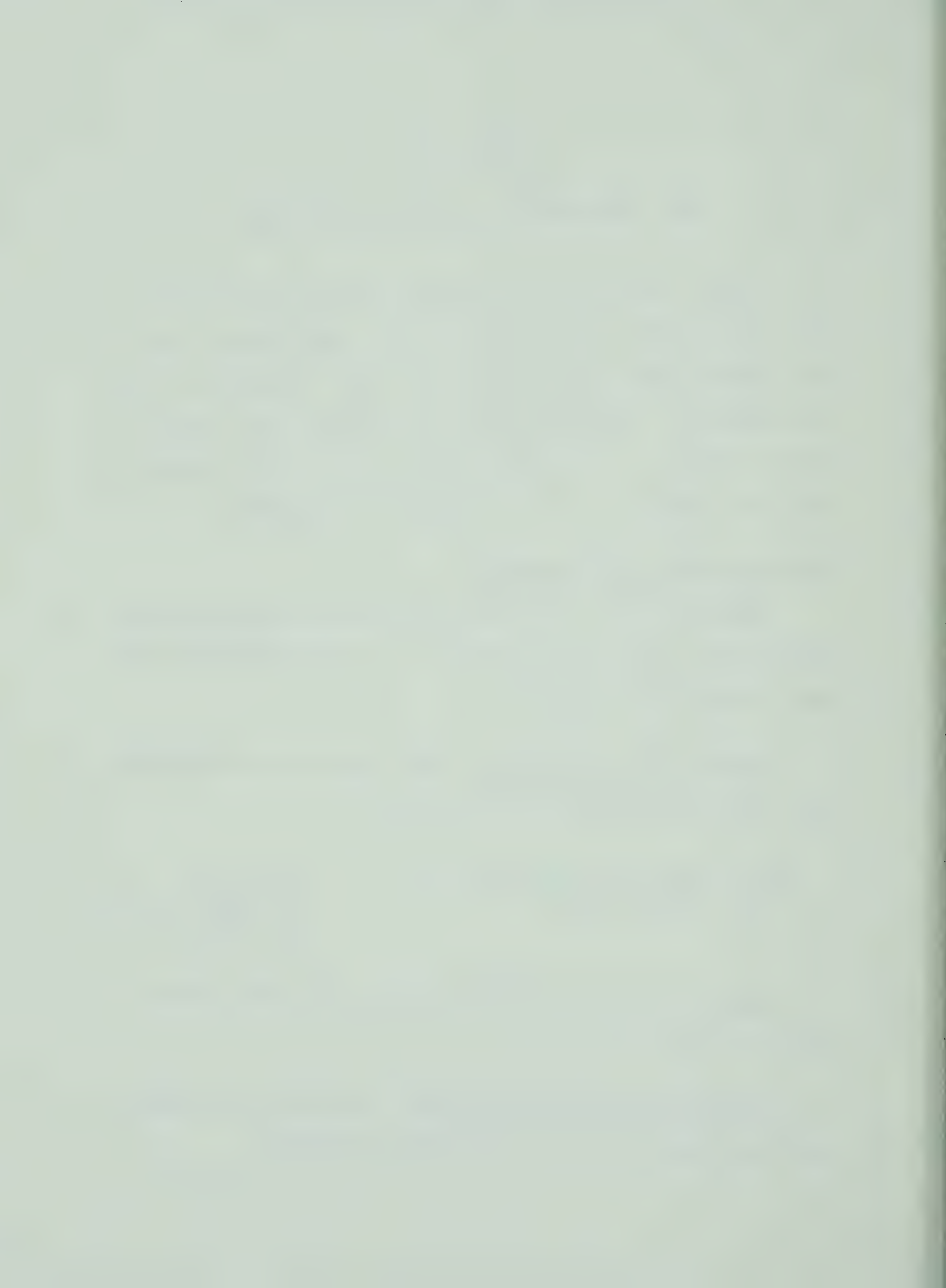
Three different operational definitions were used to measure the concept, "sentiment". A brief description of each measure will follow.

Attraction to Neighbors. This operational definition used the following questionnaire item:

Do you like the people who live in your neighborhood?	Very much	4
	Somewhat	3
	Not very much	2
	Not at all	1

This operational definition is a reasonably direct measure of "attraction".

Attitude Toward New Neighbors. Subjects were asked what they would do in regard to new neighbors.



Go over to their house after they move in and offer to help	5
Go over and introduce yourself, but do not offer help unless they ask for it	4
Don't go over unless invited but be friendly	3
Don't become too friendly until you have had some time to see what kind of people they are	2
Stay away from newcomers and keep to those you already know	1

In this measure the most favorable attitude (choice 5) would be scored as high in terms of a positive attitude toward neighbors.

Alientation. We included in our questionnaire the following seven items which were interspered with other types of questionnaire items on the same page. They are similar to items used by others to measure alienation (Srole, 1956: Nettler, 1957: Seeman, 1959). Each respondent chose an answer from each item, and thus would have a score for that item. The scores of the seven items on the scale were averaged score our scale score.

	AGREE Strongly	Agree some	Disagree some	DISAGREE strongly
a. The secret of happiness is in not expecting too much and being content with what comes your way.	4	3	2	1
b. It's hardly fair to bring children into the world the way things look for the future.	4	3	2	1
c. When a man is born, the success he is going to have is already decided by fate, so he might just as well accept it and not fight it.	4	3	2	1
d. In spite of what some people say, things are getting worse for the average man.	4	3	2	1
e. Planning only makes a person unhappy since his plans hardly work out anyway.	4	3	2	1
f. In this world it is not important how much you know; it is who you know that really counts.	4	3	2	1
g. These days a person doesn't really know who he can count on.	4	3	2	1

Intercorrelations. If our above assumptions are correct, then we would predict that in those neighborhoods where parents like their neighbors, that is, they are high on attraction:

- a. They would be positive toward new neighbors, and
- b. Such parents would not be alienated.

In Table 1, Spearman's rho was calculated between the 13 Census tracts, and arranged to give positive correlations if consistent with predictions.

TABLE 1
INTERRELATIONS OF INDICATORS OF SENTIMENT
USING SPEARMAN'S RHO

		S2	S3
S1	Attraction to neighbors	.75	.96
S2	Attitude toward new neighbors		.77
S3	Alienation		

Row 1, with correlations of .75 and .96 is consistent with our common sense predictions a and b.

We would also predict that in those neighborhood where parents were positive toward new neighbors.

- c. Such parents would not be alienated.

Row 2, with correlation of .77 is consistent with this.

This logic will be applied with the various operational indicators of the other concepts as well.

The Measurement of Delinquency Parental Perception and Intervention

Our measures fall into three related categories. A brief description of each category and measure will follow.

Official Delinquency. To measure the official delinquency, we used four different operational definitions namely: male delinquency rate, female delinquency rate, total delinquency rate and police ranking of delinquency.

By male delinquency rate, we mean the number of male delinquent cases in a neighborhood known to the police in 1968 over the total number of males under 19 in 1968 in the same area. By female delinquency rate we mean the number of female delinquent cases in a neighborhood known to the police in 1968 over the total number of females under 19 in 1968 in the same area. By total delinquency rate we mean the number of delinquent cases of both sexes in a neighborhood known to the police in 1968 over the population under 19 in 1968 in the same area. By police ranking of delinquency, we mean the rankings of the various neighborhoods in terms of delinquency. These rankings were assessed by a policeman (in the Edmonton Police Force) experienced in observing juvenile delinquency problems.

Parental Perception of Delinquency. This category included two measures. A brief description of each measure will follow.

(a) Perception of safety in neighborhood. This measure used the following questionnaire item:

How safe is it for children to play in the street where you live?

MUCH safer than most streets	5
Safer than most streets	4
About average	3
More dangerous than most streets	2
MUCH more dangerous than most streets	1

In this measure the neighborhood where it was safest for children (choice 5) would be scored as high in terms of the parent's perception of safety in neighborhood.

(b) Perception of youth behavior. This measure used the following two items.

If you have a teenage son, how would you compare him to others in the neighborhood?	Misbehaves much more than most. . .	5
	Misbehaves a little more than most.	4
	About average	3
	Misbehaves a little less than most.	2
	Misbehaves much less than most . .	1

If you have a teenage daughter, how would you compare her to others in the neighborhood?	Misbehaves much more than most . .	5
	Misbehaves a little more than most.	4
	About average	3
	Misbehaves a little less than most.	2
	Misbehaves much less than most. . .	1

The averaged score of these items would be the score of our measure. Those neighborhoods where parents perceived their children as more mischievous than other teenagers in the same area would be scored as high on "perception of youth behavior".

Willingness to intervene. Under this category we had six measures. The first three measures used the following questionnaire items:

You have seen some teenagers slash the tires on your car.

What would you do if you don't know their addresses, but you know they live in the neighborhood, and you learn their names?	Call the police	1
	Find out where they live and tell the parents	2
	Wait until you see them again and talk to them	3
	Say nothing to the parents or teenagers, but tell other neighbors about it	4
	Do nothing	6

What would you do if they were children of neighbors you knew?	Call the police	1
	Tell the parents	2
	Wait until you see them again and talk to them	3
	Say nothing to the parents or teenagers, but tell other neighbors about it	4
	Do nothing	6

What would you do if they were children of close relatives?	Call the police	1
	Tell the parents	2
	Wait until you see them again and talk to them	3
	Say nothing to the parents or teenagers, but tell other neighbors about it	4
	Do nothing	6

We called the percentage of people in a neighborhood choosing either "tell the parents," or "wait until you see them again and talk to them," the score of the measure, "informal intervention--your car."

We called the percentage of people in a neighborhood

choosing "call the police," the score of the measure, "call police-your car."

We called the percentage of people in a neighborhood choosing one of the following: "Say nothing to the parents or teenagers, but tell other neighbors about it," and "do nothing," the score of the measure, "Do nothing-your car."

The second three measures used basically the same content of the above questionnaire items, but this time we asked what the subjects would do if they saw teenagers slash the tires of someone else's car in the neighborhood.

We called the percentage of people in a neighborhood choosing either "tell the parents," or "wait until you see them again and talk to them," the score of the measure, "informal intervention-someone else's car."

We called the percentage of people in a neighborhood choosing "call the police," the score of the measure, "call police-someone else's car."

We called the percentage of people in a neighborhood choosing one of the remaining items, the score of the measure, "Do nothing-someone else's car."

Interrelations. If our above assumptions are correct, then we would predict that those neighborhoods where male delinquency is high would also be:

- a. high in female delinquency
- b. high in total delinquency

c. ranked as high in delinquency by the police

We would also predict that in those neighborhoods where female delinquency is high would also be:

d. high in total delinquency and in police ranking

We would also predict that in those neighborhoods where total delinquency is high would also be

e. high in police ranking

In Table 2, the interrelations of indicators of official delinquency using Spearman's rho is consistent with these common sense predictions.

TABLE 2

INTERRELATIONS OF INDICATORS OF OFFICIAL
DELINQUENCY USING SPEARMAN'S RHO

	D2	D3	D4
D1 Male Delinquency Rate	.70	.93	.72
D2 Female Delinquency Rate		.73	.60
D3 Total Delinquency Rate			.57
D4 Police Ranking of Delinquency			

Since the correlation of total delinquency with other indicators of official delinquency were reasonably high, we would choose the former as the representative indicator.

We would also predict that in those neighborhoods where total delinquency is high:

f. Parents would perceive the neighborhood as less safe for their children.

g. Such parents will also perceive that teenagers in their neighborhood are more mischievous than those in other neighborhoods.

Let us look at Table 3.

TABLE 3

INTERRELATIONS OF INDICATORS OF OFFICIAL
DELINQUENCY AND THOSE OF PARENTAL
PERCEPTION USING SPEARMAN'S RHO

	D5	D6
D3 Total Delinquency Rate	.45	.35
D5 Perception of Safety in Neighborhood		.44
D6 Perception of Youth Behavior		

Row 1, with correlations of .45 and .35 is consistent with our common sense prediction.

We would also predict that in those neighborhoods where parents perceive their neighborhood as less safe for their children:

i. they would also perceive that the teenagers in such neighborhood are more mischievous than those in others.

Row 2 of Table 3 with a correlation of .44 is consistent with this.

We would predict that:

j. parents will take similar action to intervene whether the delinquent act is done to "your car" or to "someone else's car".

k. the greater the informal response, the less likely a formal or "do nothing" response.

l. There will be a negative relation between formal and informal response.

m. There will be no relation or a weak relation between formal and "do nothing" response.

n. There will be no relation or a weak relation between informal and "do nothing" response.

TABLE 4
INTERRELATIONS OF INDICATORS OF
"WILLINGNESS TO INTERVENE"
USING SPEARMAN'S RHO

	D8	D9	D10	D11	D12
D7 Call Police-your car	.61	-.98	-.66	.03	.09
D8 Call Police-someone else's car		A -.57	-.56	B .27	.45
D9 Informal Intervention-your car			.69	.12	.17
D10 Informal Intervention-someone else's car				C .12	.40
D11 Do Nothing-your car					.51
D12 Do Nothing-someone else's car					

In Table 4, row 1, column 1, row 3, column 3, and row 5, column 5 with correlations of .61, .69, and .51 is consistent with our common sense prediction that parents will take similar action to intervene whether the delinquent act is done to "your car" or to "someone else's car".

Cluster A i.e., row 1, column 2 and 3 with correlations of .98 and .66 and row 2, columns 2 and 3 with correlations of .57 and .56 is consistent with our prediction that there will be a negative relation between formal and informal response.

Cluster B i.e., row 1, columns 4 and 5 and row 2, column 4 and 5 is reasonably consistent with our common sense prediction that there will be no relation or a weak relation between formal and "do nothing" response, with correlations of .03, .09, .27 and .45.

Cluster C, i.e., row 3, columns 4 and 5 with correlations of .12 and .17 and row 4, columns 4 and 5 with correlations of .12 and .40 is reasonably consistent with our common sense prediction that there will be no relation or a weak relation between informal and "do nothing" response.

Since all measures within a category turned out to be consistent with our common sense prediction, we deemed it appropriate to check the interrelations of the representative indicators of these three categories of delinquency using Spearman's rho. We decided to choose "total delinquency," "perception of safety in neighborhood" and

"informal intervention-your car," as the representative indicators for our analysis.

We would predict that in those neighborhoods where total delinquency is high.

a. parents will perceive such a neighborhood as less safe for their children.

b. such parents will less likely intervene informally if delinquent acts are done to their cars.

TABLE 5

INTERRELATIONS OF THE REPRESENTATIVE INDICATORS
OF THREE CATEGORIES OF DELINQUENCY
USING SPEARMAN'S RHO

	D5	D9
D3 Total Delinquency	.45	.43
D5 Perception of Safety in Neighborhood		.84
D9 Informal Intervention-your car		

In Table 5, row 1 with correlations of .45 and .43 is consistent with our common sense prediction.

We would also predict that in those neighborhood where parents perceive the area as much safer for their children:

c. such parents will likely intervene informally if delinquent acts are done to their cars.

Row 2 with a correlation of .84 is consistent with this.

The Measurement of Interaction

We used six different measures of interaction. A brief description of each measure will follow.

Manifest Neighborliness. This operational definition used the following questionnaire items:

During the last month, how many neighbors did you:

Call on the telephone	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	or more
Have a talk with in the yard or street	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	or more
Exchange favors with	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	or more
Talk about problems with	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	or more
Visit or have coffee with	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	or more

During the last month, how often did you go to parties or get-togethers that included mostly people from the neighborhood?

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more

The mean score of the above five items would be the score of this measure. The more neighbors one interacts with the higher the score.

Community League Participation. This operational definition used the following questionnaire items with the original score reversed:

Do you or your husband hold office or committee membership in the community league in your area?	Husband	2	yes	1	no
	Wife	2	yes	1	no
Do you or your husband attend the meetings of the community league in your area?	Husband	2	yes	1	no
	Wife	2	yes	1	no

The mean score of the above four items would be the score of this measure. The more often the parents participate in community league, the higher the score.

Homeownership. This operational definition used the following questionnaire with the original scores reversed:

Is your present dwelling	OWNED or being bought	2
	RENTED	1

Mother in Labor Force. This operational definition used the following questionnaire item:

At the present time is the	Regular full-time . . .	5
woman of the house employed	Regular part-time . . .	4
outside the home?	Sometimes full-time . .	3
	Sometimes part-time . .	2
	Not at all	1

In this measure, choice 5, the mother who had a regular full-time job would be scored as high in terms of "mother in labor force".

Length of Occupancy. This operational definition used the following questionnaire item:

How long have you lived	Less than a year . . .	1
at your present address?	1-2 years	2
	3-4 years	3
	5-7 years	4
	8 years or more . . .	5

Participation in Organizations Other Than Community League. This measure used the following questionnaire items:

OTHER THAN THE COMMUNITY LEAGUE, in how many organizations do you or your husband hold office or committee membership? (church, hobby, union, home and school, sports groups, political groups, etc.)

Husband	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	or more
Wife	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	or more

OTHER THAN THE COMMUNITY LEAGUE, of how many organizations do you or your husband regularly attend meetings?

Husband	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	or more
Wife	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	or more

The mean score of the above four items would be the score of this measure. The more often parents participate in organizations other than community league, the higher the score.

Interrelations. If our above assumptions are correct, then we would predict that for those neighborhoods which were "neighborly" they:

- a. would belong to the community league more,
- b. have parents with a slightly higher amount of home ownership,
- c. have slightly fewer mothers in labor force,
- d. have parents who have lived at the same address for a longer time,
- e. have more participation in community activities (outside of community league).

TABLE 6
INTERRELATIONS OF THE INDICATORS OF
INTERACTION USING SPEARMAN'S RHO

	I2	I3	I4	I5	I6
I1 Manifest neighborliness	-.53	.05	.10	-.12	.15
I2 Community league participation		.35	-.28	.06	.52
I3 Homeownership			.49	.32	.88
I4 Mother in labor force				.29	.42
I5 Length of occupancy					.32
I6 Participation in organizations other than community league	A				

In Table 6, Spearman's rho was calculated between the 13 Census tracts, and arranged to give positive correlations if consistent with predictions.

Row 1 is not consistent with our predictions. Although there are some positive correlations, namely: .05, .10 and .15, they are rather low. The implication is not clear yet, but we suspect that manifest neighborliness may be measuring different aspects of interaction and should not be treated in the same manner as the other indicators of interaction. We will, therefore, treat manifest neighborliness as a distinct variable for later analysis, will study in greater detail the discovered inconsistency. Row 1, column 1 and the entire row 2 show that community league participation

is slightly inconsistent with our predictions. Its implication is not clear either. However, one possible explanation is that mothers in labor force have little time to stay in the neighborhood; therefore they wish to find means of knowing what is going on in their neighborhood. The community league could provide a good opportunity to know neighbors and their activities.

The other 4 indicators of interaction are generally consistent with our common sense predictions. Manifest neighborliness and community league participation seem either to represent different aspects of interaction or are included in a broader concept the nature of which is still unknown.

Cluster A i.e. rows 3, 4 and 5 represents the inter-correlations of homeownership, mother in labor force, length of occupancy, and participation in organizations other than community league, and is consistent with our predictions. For the time being it seems to be reasonable to regard the indicators of interaction as having two distinct indicators and one cluster, namely: manifest neighborliness, community league participation which seem to be distinct and the four other, cluster A. Among the operational definitions in cluster A, we would select participation in organizations other than community league as the representative indicator of the cluster on the basis that it is related to other indicators in the cluster.



The Measurement of Familism

We used four attitudinal measures and three indirect measures. A brief description of each measure will follow.

Attitudinal measures

Family Integration. This measure used the following four questionnaire items:

How many evenings during the last month did you and your family do something at home together (not including watching T.V.)?

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more

How many times during the last month did your family eat out, go skating, go to a movie, go for a drive, etc.?

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more

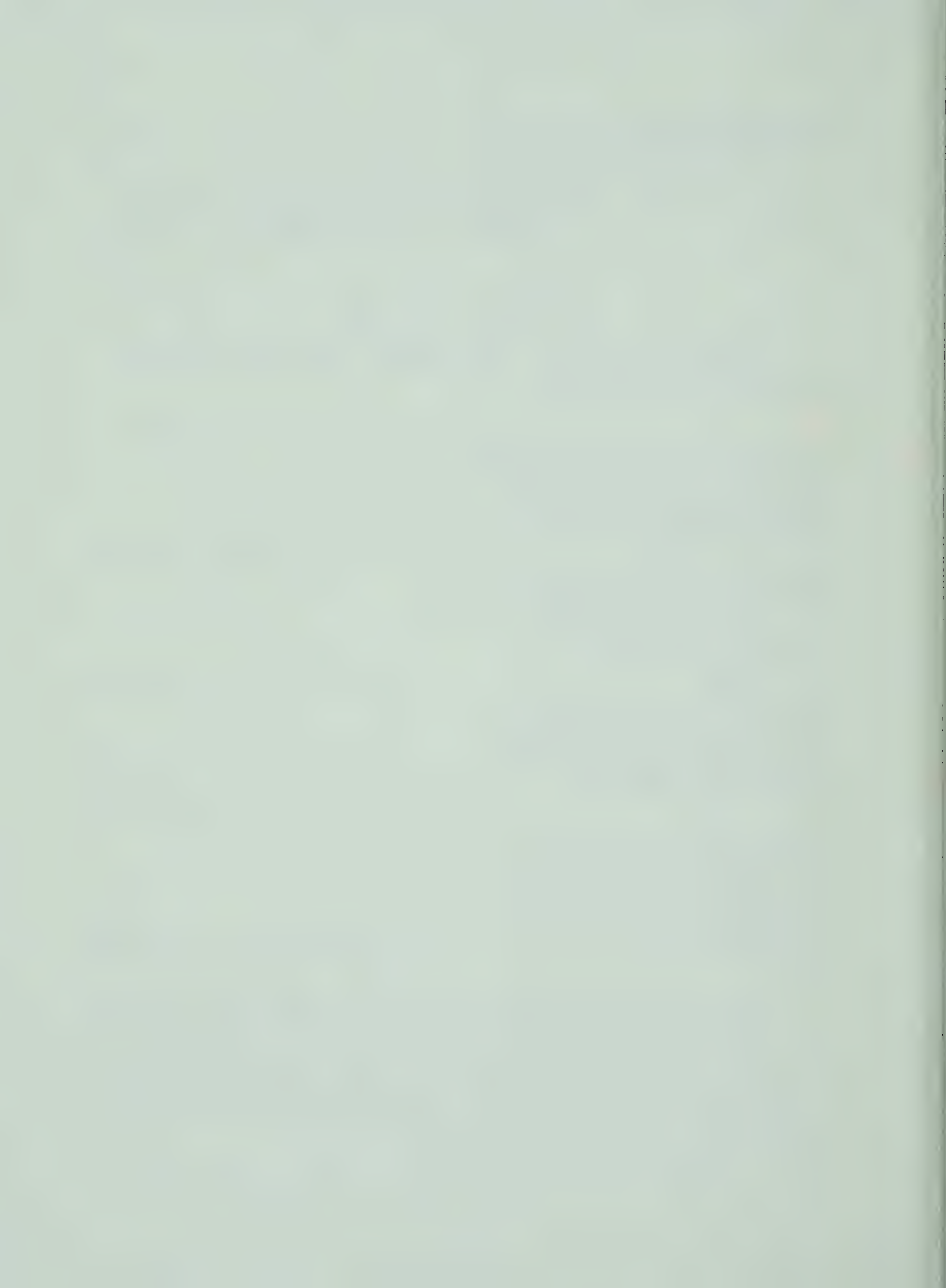
How many times during the last month did you or your husband take some of your children out (sports, movie, etc)?

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more

How many times during the last month did your teen-ager nearest 15 go skating, to movies, to eat out, etc. with the rest of your family?

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more

The averaged score of these items would be the score of our measure. In this measure the neighborhood where families are most integrated (choice 8 or more) would be scored as high in terms of family integration.



Family Attitude. This measure used the following questionnaire with the original scores reversed:

	AGREE	Strongly Agree	Some Disagree	DISAGREE	Strongly
All married couples should have children if they are able to.		4	3 2		1
The first thing to consider when picking a home is whether it is the best surrounding for raising children.		4	3 2		1
Having both the husband and wife work during the early years of marriage is important.		1	2 3		4
A married woman with job skills or training should work even though it may not be ideal for the children.		1	2 3		4

The averaged score of these items would be the score of our measure. In this measure the most favorable family attitude was choice number 4.

Children's Birthday Celebration. This operational definition used the following questionnaire items with the original scores reversed:

Do you and the rest of the family do anything special for each of your children's birthdays?

Always - 5
Usually - 4
Sometimes - 3
Seldom - 2
Never - 1

Parent-Youth Communication. This operational definition used the following questionnaire items with the original scores reversed:

Answer these next questions thinking of your teenager who is closest to age 15.

	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Seldom	Never
Does he/she get together with you to talk over problems?	5	4	3	2	1
Does your teenager discuss what happens after being out with friends?	5	4	3	2	1
When your teenager is out in the evening do you know who he/she is with?	5	4	3	2	1
Does your teenager decide how many evenings a week he/she goes out?	5	4	3	2	1
When your teenager gets into difficulty at school, do you hear about it from him/her first?	5	4	3	2	1
After being out for an evening does your teenager tell you where he/she has been? .	5	4	3	2	1

The averaged score of these items would be the score of "parent-youth communication."

Indirect Measures

Proportion of Parents Married. This operational definition used the following questionnaire item with the original scores reversed:

Are you: Married	2
Widowed, Separated, Divorced, Single . .	1

Percentage of Married in Census Tract. This operational definition used the information from the 1966 Census of Canada. The neighborhood where there is higher percentage of married women in the age group 15 years of age and over would be scored as high on percentage of married.

Percentage of Divorced in Census Tract. This operational definition used the information from 1966 Census of Canada.

Intercorrelations

We will divide our discussion into three parts, namely the intercorrelations of indicators of familism from the community survey, the intercorrelations of the two indicators of familism from the 1966 Census, and the correlations of community survey indicators with those from the census data.

In the first discussion we will examine the intercorrelations of attitudinal measures and then the correlations between these attitudinal measures and another measure of familism, the proportion of parents presently married.

Attitudinal Measures from Community Survey. If our above assumptions are correct, then we would predict that in those neighborhoods where families are integrated:

- a. parents would have positive attitude toward family life,
- b. such parents would do something special for each of their children's birthday^s, and

c. such parents would communicate well with their children

In Table 7, Spearman's rho was calculated between the 13 census tracts, and arranged to give positive correlations if consistent with predictions.

TABLE 7
INTERRELATIONS OF INDICATORS OF FAMILISM
FROM BOTH COMMUNITY SURVEY AND CENSUS
DATA USING SPEARMAN'S RHO

	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6	F7
F1 Family integration	.42	.60	.82	.25	-.22	.37
F2 Family attitude	A	.41	.61	.42	-.08	.36
F3 Children's birthday celebration			.58	.65	.32	.71
F4 Parent-youth communication				.15	-.24	.31
F5 Proportion of parents married				B	.69	.88 ^C
F6 Percent married in census tract						.66
F7 Percent divorced in census tract						

Row 1 of cluster A shows general positive relations of family integration with family attitude, children's birthday celebration and parent-youth communication with correlations of .42, .60 and .82 respectively, and is therefore, consistent

with the above prediction.

We would also predict that there would be positive relations among the other measures. The findings are generally consistent with these predictions that family attitude is positively related to children's birthday celebration, and parent-youth communication with correlations of .41 and .61 respectively and that children's birthday celebration is related to parent-youth communication with a correlation of .58.

Thus we say that the interrelations of attitudinal measures from community survey are generally positively correlated.

Attitudinal Measures and Proportion of Parents Presently Married. Cluster B shows positive correlations of proportion of parents married with family integration, family attitude, children's birthday celebration and parent-youth communication with positive correlations of .25, .42, .65 and .15 respectively and is therefore consistent with the prediction that there would be general positive relations between indirect and attitudinal measures from community survey. The reader should notice that the correlation between proportion of parents married and parent-youth communication is low.

Turning now to the two measures from the census, we note that the correlation between percentage of married and

the percentage of divorced in census is .66 which is consistent with the prediction that there would be a positive correlation between the two indicators of familism from the 1966 Census. We have not decided which one of the census measures is to be selected for later analysis, but in the next paragraph we will relate each of these measures to the community survey data to see if they relate to the latter differently.

In this third part of the discussion we will correlate the community survey indicators with those from the census data. Cluster C shows that per cent married in each census tract (F6) is related to children's birthday celebration, and proportion of parents married with correlations of .32 and .69 respectively but is negatively correlated with family integration, family attitude and parent-youth communication with correlations of $-.22$, $-.08$ and $-.24$ respectively. Thus the correlations of percentage of married in census tract with the community survey indicators are in general not quite in agreement with our prediction that there would be positive relations between the indicator from census data and those from the community survey. Now let us look at the second variable from the census data. The percent divorced in each census tract (F7) is correlated positively with family integration, family attitude, children's birthday celebration, parent-youth communication and proportion of parents married with correlations of .37,

.36, .71, .31 and .88 respectively (last column of cluster C) and is therefore consistent with our expectations.

Between the two measures from the census we would choose percentage of divorced from census tract for later analysis, on the basis that it is positively related to the community survey indicators and is also a clearer indicator of broken marriages. When one remembers that the percent married can be markedly influenced by the number of single women who are not yet married, it is clear that it might be a poor indicator of unhappy families.

Among the measures from the community data we would select family integration for later analysis on the basis that it is positively correlated with family attitude, children's birthday celebration, parent-youth communication, proportion of parents married and percentage of divorced in census tract and that it is also a measure of internal family activities.

Summary

In this chapter we assessed the individual variables. With the aid of intercorrelation of indicators of the same concept using Spearman's rho we selected some variables for later analysis. In the chapter that follows we will use these selected variables for testing the theoretical model.

CHAPTER IV

TESTING THE MODEL

In Chapter III we inter-related various operational definitions of the same concept to see if they were in fact positively related. The outcome of that portion of the analysis helped us to select some of the indicators to test the model. Figure 3 is a list of the indicators which we will use. Although they may not be the best choice, we do believe that they make sense to our theoretical framework.

CONCEPT	SELECTED INDICATOR
1. Interaction	I6 Participation in organizations other than the community league I1 Neighborliness
2. Sentiment	S1 Attraction to neighbors
3. Parental perception of safety in neighborhood	D5 Perception of safety in neighborhood
4. Familism	F1 Family integration F7 Percentage of divorced in census tract
5. Intervention in delinquency	D9 Informal intervention-your car
6. Official delinquency	D3 Total delinquency rate

Figure 3. A List of the Selected Indicators of the Concepts in the Model.

Testing Specific Hypotheses

A number of specific hypotheses can be derived from the logic discussed in Chapter II. First of all, we would expect general positive relationships among measures of interaction, sentiment, familism, perception of safety in neighborhood, informal intervention and low rates of delinquency. Secondly we can think of our model as a series of causal chains. Only three causal chains will be discussed. Selected indicators will be used to test the model. If we use two indicators to measure the same concept we will check how well these two are related. If they are lowly related we would expect that they related to other indicators along the causal chains differently. Our attention will be drawn to those measures which either show negative or low relationships.

First of all, we would predict that there would be positive relationships among "participation in organizations other than the community league," "neighborliness," "attraction to neighbors," "perception of safety in neighborhood," "family integration," "percentage of divorced in census tract," "informal intervention-your car" and "total delinquency rate".

In Table 8, Spearman's rho was calculated between the 13 census tracts, and arranged to give positive correlations if consistent with predictions.

TABLE 8
INTERRELATIONS OF SELECTED INDICATORS
USING SPEARMAN'S RHO

	I1	S1	D5	F1	F7	D9	D3
I6 Participation in organizations other than community league	.15	.90	.84	.60	.84	.75	.66
I1 Neighborliness		.10	.03	.57	.06	.12	.21
S1 Attraction to neighbors			.92	.43	.95	.93	.63
D5 Perception of safety in neighborhood				.35	.93	.84	.45
F1 Family integration					.37	.39	.46
F7 Percentage of divorced in census tract						.84	.61
D9 Informal intervention-your car							.43
D3 Total delinquency rate							

In general the selected indicators are positively inter-related and thus support our prediction that we would expect general positive relationships among measures of concepts of concern in the model. We will discuss the indicators in greater detail when we deal with causal chains. Three causal chains will be used, each of which forms a series of hypotheses to organize our ideas.

Hypothesis I. We would expect that interaction leads to positive sentiment which in turn leads to informal intervention and as a result leads to a decrease in official delinquency.

More specifically as shown in Figure 4 we would expect there would be a positive relationship between "participation in organizations other than community league" and "neighborliness". We would expect each of the two selected measures of interaction would be positively correlated with "attraction to neighbors" which in turn would be positively correlated with "informal intervention your car" which in turn would be positively correlated with low "total delinquency rate".

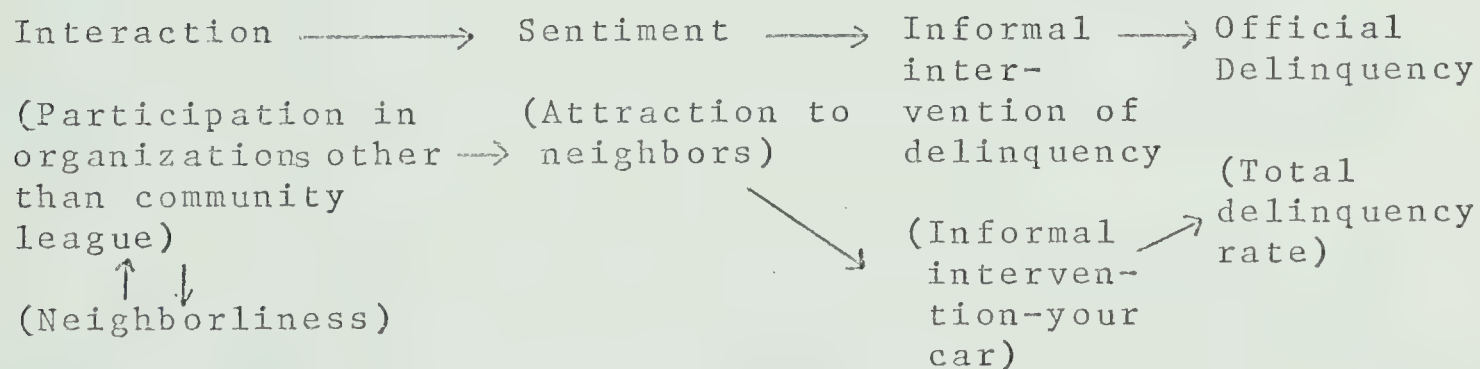


Figure 4. Theoretical Model. Part I. With Selected Indicators in Parentheses.

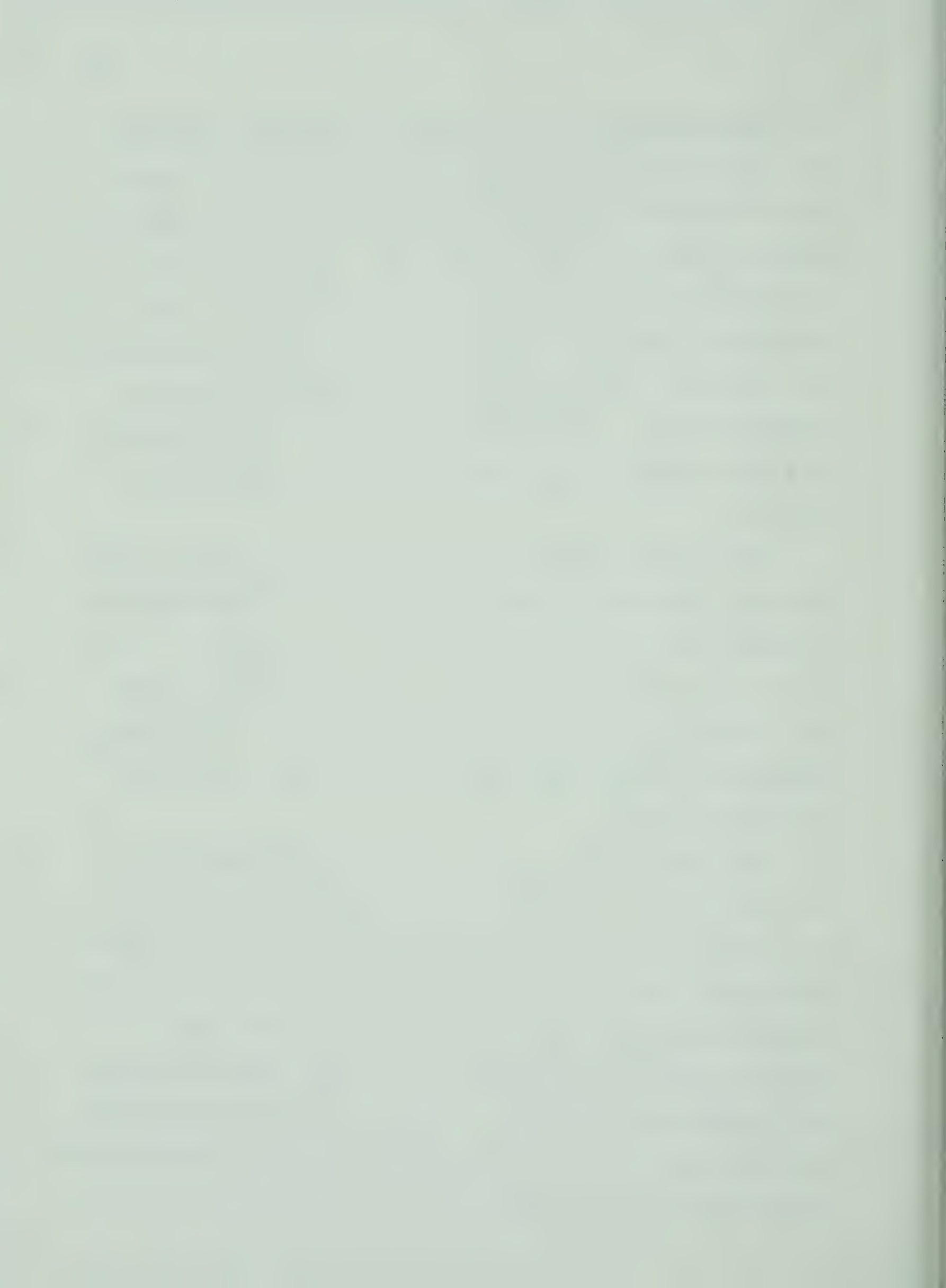
With the aid of Figure 4 we obtained our hypothesis I. Note that the operational indicators of the concepts have been placed in parentheses.

There is a positive but low relationship (.15) between "participation in organizations other than community league"

and "neighborliness". Since they are different measures of the same concept and are lowly related, we must be careful not to use them as alternative indicators, because they may relate to other variables differently. Let us consider their correlations with "attraction to neighbors". Our caution is justified. "Participation in organizations other than community league" is highly related to "attraction to neighbors" with a correlation of .90 while "neighborliness" is lowly related to the same variable with a correlation of .10.

Following the causal chain we find that there is a high positive relationship between "attraction to neighbors" and "informal intervention-your car" with a correlation of .93. At the end of the chain we have a medium positive correlation of "informal intervention-your car" with "total delinquency rate" with a correlation of .43. All correlations come from Table 8.

In concluding this first causal chain discussion, we find our results in general support for our prediction that interaction leads to positive sentiment which in turn leads to informal intervention and as a result leads to a decrease in official delinquency. We caution the reader that "participation in organizations other than community league" and "neighborliness" cannot be used as alternative measures of interaction. It seems that "participation in organizations other than community league" is a better indicator of



interaction in terms of its relationship with sentiment.

Hypothesis II. Interaction, sentiment and familism together influence correct parental perception of safety in neighborhood which in turn leads to informal intervention in delinquency.

More specifically as shown in Figure 5 we would expect there would be positive correlations of "perception of safety in neighborhood" with "participation in organizations other than community league," "neighborliness," "attraction to neighbors," "family integration" and "percent divorced in census tract". In an earlier chapter we showed that "family integration" was positively related to "percent divorced in census tract," but the relationship was not high. We would expect that "perception of safety in neighborhood" would be positively correlated with "informal intervention-your car".

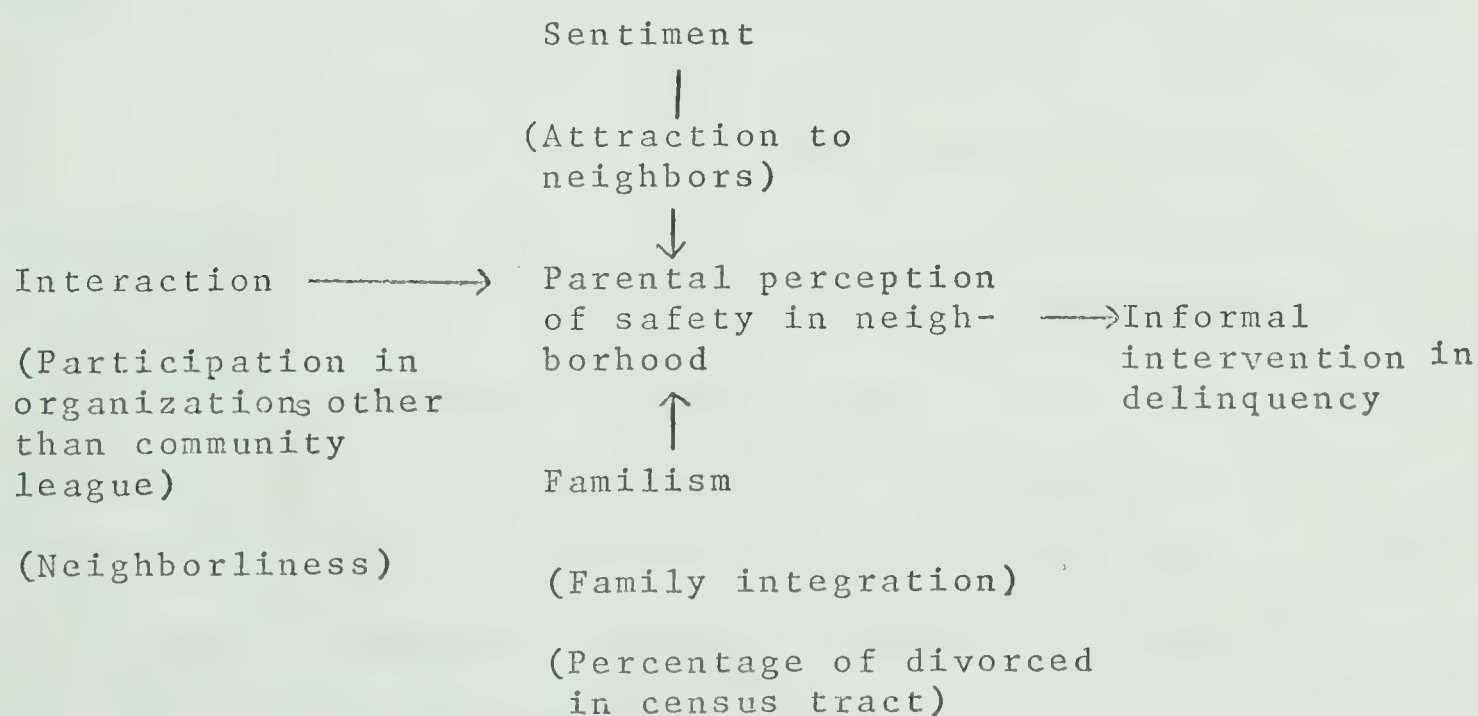


Figure 5. Theoretical Model. Part II. With Selected Indicators in Parentheses.

We will check the relationships of the indicators of concern in Table 8. There is a reasonably high positive relationship between "participation in organizations other than community league" and "perception of safety in neighborhood" with a correlation of .84 but there is a reasonably low positive relationship between "neighborliness" and "perception of safety in neighborhood" with a correlation of .03. Again the two measures of interaction related differently to "perception of safety in neighborhood". The correlation of "attraction to neighbors" with "perception of safety in neighborhood" is reasonably high with a correlation of .92. Since we have two measures of familism we will check their correlation first. The relationship between "family integration" and "percent divorced in census tract" is fairly low with a correlation of .37. We caution the reader again these two measures of familism should not be used as alternative variables. This caution is justified. "Perception of safety in neighborhood" is lowly related to "family integration" with a correlation of .35 but highly related to "percent divorced in census tract" (.93). The relationship between "perception of safety in neighborhood" and "informal intervention-your car" is high with a correlation of .84.

In closing the discussion of this causal chain we find our results in general support our prediction that interaction, sentiment and familism together influence the correct perception of safety in the neighborhood which in turn leads

to informal intervention in delinquency.

We caution the reader that "family integration" and "percent divorced in census tract" should not be used as alternative variables. It seems that "percent divorced in census tract" is a better indicator of familism in terms of its relationship with "perception of safety in neighborhood".

Hypothesis III. We would expect a causal chain linking together interaction, familism and informal intervention in delinquency.

More specifically, as shown in Figure 6 we would expect there would be positive correlations of "family integration" with "participation in organizations other than community league," "neighborliness," and "informal intervention-your car". We would expect there would be positive correlations of "percent divorced in census tract" with "participation in organizations other than community league" and "informal intervention-your car".

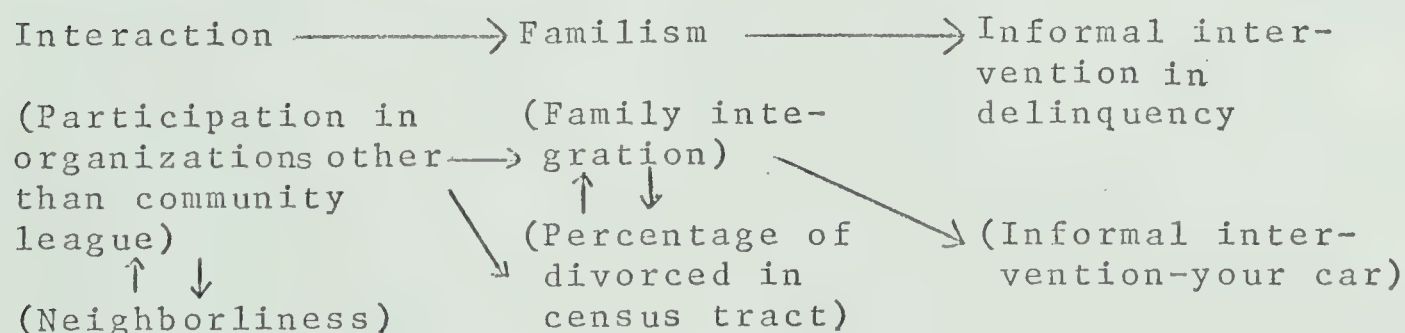
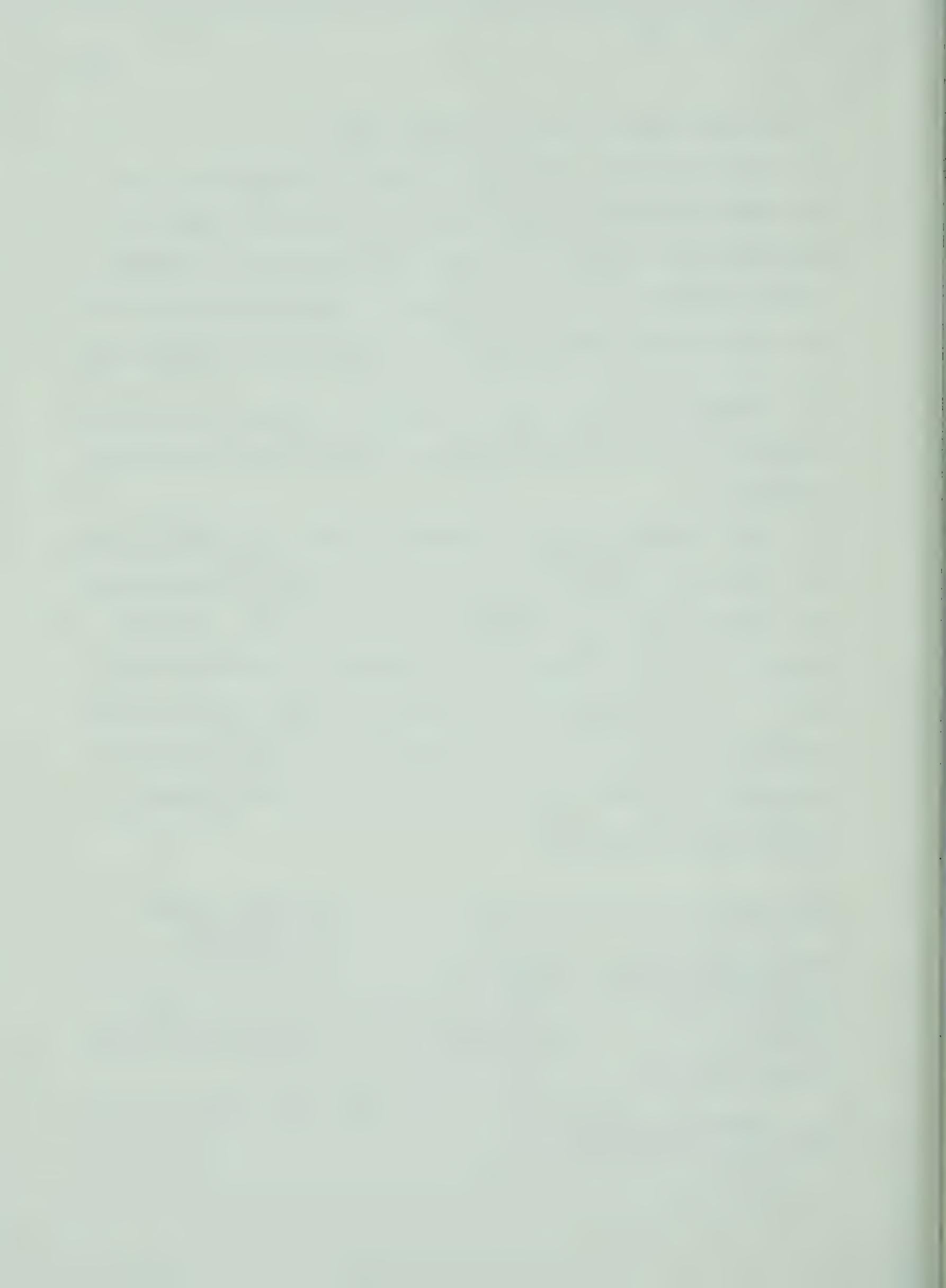


Figure 6. Theoretical Model. Part III. With Selected Indicators in Parentheses.



We will check the correlations of concern in Table 8 and also examine whether the two measures of familism differ in their relations with sentiment and informal intervention in delinquency. "Participation in organizations other than community league" is moderately related to "family integration" with a correlation of .60 and reasonably highly related to "percent divorced in census tract" with a correlation of .84. "Neighborliness" is moderately related to "family integration" with a correlation of .57 but reasonably lowly related to "percent divorced in census tract" with a correlation of .06. "Informal intervention-your car" is lowly related to "family integration" with a correlation of .39 and highly related to "percent divorced in census tract" with a correlation of .84.

To sum up this discussion of the third causal chain, our findings are generally consistent with the prediction that there would be positive correlations of familism with interaction and informal intervention in delinquency. Our results permit us to use "family integration" and "percent divorced in census tract" as alternative measures of familism but there is the possibility that they reflect different aspects of the concept. "Percent divorced in census tract" again seems to be better related to indicators of interaction and informal intervention in delinquency.

In this particular situation we would argue that interaction may have a direct impact on informal intervention in

delinquency and not simply influence informal intervention in delinquency indirectly through its impact on parental perception of safety in neighborhood. Likewise we may expect interaction, sentiment, perception of safety in neighborhood and familism to have a direct impact on official delinquency. We will, therefore, test two more hypotheses.

Hypotheses IV. There is a direct positive relationship between interaction and informal intervention in delinquency.

More specifically, we would expect that "informal intervention-your car" is positively related to "participation in organizations other than community league" and "neighborliness".

We will check the correlations of concern in Table 8. "Informal intervention-your car" is highly related to "participation in organizations other than community league" with a correlation of .75 but reasonably lowly related to "neighborliness" with a correlation of .12. Here we wish to point out to the reader that the two measures of interaction relate to "informal intervention in delinquency" differently.

In sum our findings are consistent with the prediction that there is a direct positive relationship between interaction and informal intervention in delinquency.

Hypothesis V. There would be direct positive correlations of official delinquency with interaction, sentiment,

perception of safety in neighborhood and familism.

More specifically, there would be a positive correlation between "total delinquency" and "participation in organizations other than community league," "neighborliness," "attraction to neighbors," "perception of safety in neighborhood," "family integration," and "percent divorced in census tract".

Our findings as shown in Table 8 support these predictions. The correlations are .66, .21, .63, .45, .46 and .61 respectively. It should be noticed that the correlation between "neighborliness" and "total delinquency" is fairly low (.21).

To sum up, our findings are generally consistent with the prediction that there would be direct positive correlations of official delinquency with interaction, sentiment, perception of safety in neighborhood and familism. Our attention should be drawn to the low correlation between "neighborliness" and "official delinquency".

Summary

In this chapter we derived five hypotheses from the logic discussed in Chapter II and used our selected indicators to test the Model. Our findings in general support these hypotheses. "Participation in organizations other than community league" and "neighborliness" are not alternative measures of interaction. Likewise, "family integration" and

"percent divorced in census tract" are not alternative measures of "familism". "Participation in organizations other than community league" seems to be a better indicator of interaction while "percent divorced in census tract" seems to be a better indicator of familism. "Neighborliness" is, in general, lowly related to other measures except for being moderately related to "family integration".

We suspect that there might be some confounding factors obscuring some of the relationships among variables. We will attempt to control some variables in order to better understand these relationships.

An Example of How to Control Data. Although our findings support our prediction that we would expect general positive relationships among measures of interaction, sentiment, familism, perception of safety in neighborhood, informal interaction, and low rate of delinquency, one might argue that these positive relationships may be due to the impact of something else, for example, such factors as "length of occupancy" and social class.

As an illustration, we would consider three of the variables in our research, namely, "attraction to neighbors," "perception of safety in neighborhood," and "length of occupancy". Using Spearman's rho calculated between the 13 census tracts, we found that "attraction to neighbors" was highly related to "perception of safety in neighborhood"

with a correlation of .92. "Length of occupancy" was positively, although lowly related to "attraction to neighbors" and "perception of safety in neighborhood" with correlations of .21 and .10 respectively. The high correlation between "attraction to neighbors" and "perception of safety in neighborhood" might be interpreted as being indicative that "attraction to neighbors" leads to "perception of safety in neighborhood". However one might argue that the most probable contributor to the similarity in "attraction to neighbors" and "perception of safety in neighborhood" is "length of occupancy," which is positively related to the first two mentioned variables. When the relationship effect of "length of occupancy" is taken out of both variables, their relationship may not exist. Figure 7 illustrates this point. However if the relationship does exist even if we control for "length of occupancy" we can claim that "attraction to neighbors" is the predictor of "perception of safety in neighborhood".

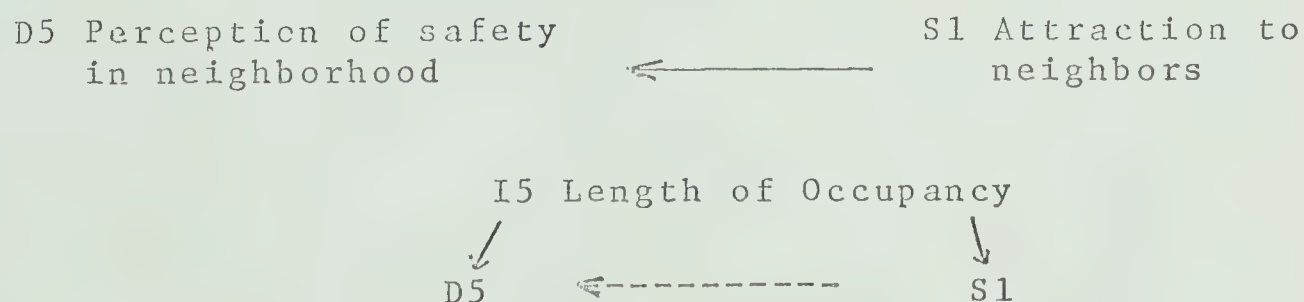


Figure 7. A Diagram to Explain Spurious Relationship.

Note: Solid line represents positive relationship and broken line negative or no relationship.

In order to give the reader an idea of how we controlled our variables, we will go through in detail how we studied the correlation between "attraction to neighbors" and "perception of safety in neighborhood" by controlling "length of occupancy".

Procedure. We ranked the 13 census tracts in terms of their scores on "length of occupancy" and grouped them as high or low. Table 9 shows these groupings. We will correlate the two variables without reference to the control variable. Then we will divide the data into two groups on the basis of their scores on "length of occupancy," and look at rank orders within groupings of the control variable, "length of occupancy". Correlations with control can be calculated and inferences can be drawn from the analysis.

TABLE 9

CLASSIFICATION OF SELECTED CENSUS TRACTS IN
TERMS OF RANKS ON LENGTH OF OCCUPANCY

Census Tracts	Rank on Length of Occupancy	Group Classification
1	7	high
10	8	high
11	4	low
15	10	high
20	1	low
21	12	high
28	11	high
35	13	high
39	5	low
40	3	low
43	6	low
53	9	high
54	2	low

Correlations Without Controls. We ranked the 13 census tracts in terms of attraction to neighbors and perception of safety in neighborhood respectively. The Spearman's rho can then be calculated according to the formula:

$$1 - \frac{6 \sum D^2}{N(N^2 - 1)}$$

where D^2 is the square of the difference between each X and Y pair and N the number of pairs of scores. Table 10 shows a step by step procedure for calculating Spearman's rho.

TABLE 10

CALCULATION OF SPEARMAN'S RHO BETWEEN "ATTRACTION
TO NEIGHBORS" AND PERCEPTION OF SAFETY
IN NEIGHBORHOOD"

Census Tracts	Rank on Attraction to neighbors	Rank on Perception of safety in neighborhood	D^2
1	6	8	4
10	4	3	1
11	3	4	1
15	1	1	0
20	2	2	0
21	11	13	4
28	13	10	9
35	7	7	0
39	5	5	0
40	12	12	0
43	10	9	1
53	8	6	4
54	9	11	4

$$\text{Spearman's rho} = 1 - \frac{6 \sum D^2}{N(N^2 - 1)}$$

where D = the difference score between each X and Y pair o

N = number of pairs of scores

$$\text{Spearman's rho} = 1 - \frac{6 \times 28}{13(13^2 - 1)} = 0.9231$$

Rearrangement of Data. We divided our census tracts into two groups in terms of their high or low on length of occupancy.

Correlations With Controls. With the new grouping these census tracts were reranked within each group and D^2 for the new ranks were calculated. Thus Spearman's rho between "attraction to neighbors" and "perception of safety in neighborhood" for the neighborhoods high on "length of occupancy" and the communities low on "length of occupancy" respectively were calculated.

Hypothesis. If the correlation between "attraction to neighbors" and "perception of safety in neighborhood" is a spurious one, we would predict that when the effects of "length of occupancy" were controlled "perception of safety in neighborhood" would no longer vary with "attraction to neighbors".

Findings. In Table 11, the Spearman's rho .8214 and .9429 are positive and are therefore inconsistent with the prediction. In other words "attraction to neighbors" is

TABLE 11

CALCULATION OF SPEARMAN'S RHO BETWEEN "ATTRACTION TO
NEIGHBORS" AND "PERCEPTION OF SAFETY IN NEIGHBOR-
HOOD" CONTROLLING FOR "LENGTH OF OCCUPANCY"

Census Tracts	Original ranks on attraction to neighbors	Original ranks on perception of safety in neighborhood	Ranks for the partials	D^2 for the partials
High on "length of occupancy" (Rho = 0.8214)				
1	6	8	3	5
10	4	3	2	2
15	1	1	1	1
21	11	13	6	7
28	13	10	7	6
35	7	7	4	4
53	8	6	5	3
Low on "length of occupancy" (Rho = 0.9429)				
11	3	4	2	2
20	2	2	1	1
39	5	5	3	3
40	12	12	6	6
43	10	9	5	4
54	9	11	4	5

indeed the true predictor of "perception of safety in neighborhood."

Testing the Model With Controls

In the previous section on how to control data we tested whether there existed an external factor, "length of occupancy" which would obscure the relationship between "attraction to neighbors" and "perception of safety in neighborhood." We found that "length of occupancy" did not affect the original relationship and proved that the relationship between "attraction to neighbors" and "perception of safety in neighborhood" was genuine. With this as our guideline, we ask ourselves the following questions: Did the "length of occupancy" affect the other selected indicators and obscure the relationships among these measures? Would social class be a true predictor of the relationships among the measures in this research? Since "length of occupancy" is often thought to be related to social class, would their combined characteristics contribute a true predictor of the relationships among our indicators" Furthermore, we think of the possibility that the relationship between two variables may hold true in one type of neighborhood but not in the other type.

In the following paragraphs we will test the Model with three controls, using one control at a time. When we finish this part, we will concentrate on investigating the distinct variable of interaction, "neighborliness" by testing whether

the relationship of "neighborliness" with selected indicator varies from one type of neighborhood to the other. Since official delinquency is our key concept in this research, we will devote some time to discussing its relationships with other indicators when we control for selected variables.

Test of the Model Controlling for "Length of Occupancy".

We would predict that if a correlation between any pair of variables in the Model is a spurious one, we would expect that when the effects of "length of occupancy" are controlled these variables would no longer vary with each other.

In Table 12 Spearman's rho was calculated between the 7 census tracts high on "length of occupancy" and arranged to give positive if consistent with the general prediction in the Model which we discussed at the beginning of this chapter. Our findings as shown in Figure 12 indicate that all the relationships but one are positive. The correlation between "family integration" and "total delinquency rate" is 0.

In Table 13 Spearman's rho was calculated between the 6 census tracts low on "length of occupancy" and arranged to give positive if consistent with the general prediction of the Model.

Our findings indicate that most correlations are positive. However, correlations of "neighborliness" with "participation in organizations other than community league,"

TABLE 12

INTERRELATIONS OF SELECTED INDICATORS USING SPEARMAN'S
RHO CONTROLLING FOR HIGH "LENGTH OF OCCUPANCY"

	I1	S1	D5	F1	F7	D9	D3
I6 Participation in organizations other than community league	.75	.96	.86	.43	.88	.79	.71
I1 Neighborliness		.61	.71	.68	.68	.58	.25
S1 Attraction to neighbors			.82	.39	.88	.88	.82
D5 Perception of safety in neighborhood				.29	.96	.67	.64
F1 Family integration					.31	.50	.00
F7 Percentage of divorced in census tract						.75	.81
D9 Informal intervention- your car							.72
D3 Total delinquency rate							

TABLE 13

INTERRELATIONS OF SELECTED INDICATORS USING SPEARMAN'S
RHO CONTROLLING FOR LOW "LENGTH OF OCCUPANCY"

	I1	S1	D5	F1	F7	D9	D3
I6 Participation in organizations other than community league	-.77	.83	.77	.83	.81	.71	.60
I1 Neighborliness		-.77	-.89	-.31	-.84	-.77	-.14
S1 Attraction to neighbors			.94	.54	.99	.89	.60
D5 Perception of safety in neighborhood				.37	.99	.94	.37
F1 Family integration					.46	.31	.83
F7 Percentage of divorced in census tract						.93	.49
D9 Informal inter- vention-your car							.26
D3 Total delinquency rate							

"attraction to neighbors," "perception of safety in neighborhood," "family integration," "percentage of divorced in census tract," "informal intervention-your car," and "total delinquency rate," are $-.77$, $-.77$, $-.89$, $-.31$, $.84$, $-.77$ and $-.14$ respectively.

In closing this section of the discussion on testing the Model controlling for "length of occupancy," we found that "family integration" was not related to "total delinquency rate" in areas high on "length of occupancy," but was related to the same variable in areas low on "length of occupancy." "Neighborliness" was related to other indicators in areas high on "length of occupancy" but was not related to these measures in areas low on "length of occupancy." At this stage of the analysis we are not sure of the implications. What we can say is that most of our correlations are not spurious. The variable neighborliness, however, seems to require further investigation. We will select two more control variables and check our correlations again to see if we can obtain some more information. Since social class is often thought to be an important factor affecting interaction, sentiment, familism, perception of safety in neighborhood, informal intervention and official delinquency, we will test the Model by looking at rank orders in neighborhoods of different social class.

Test of the Model Controlling for "Social-Economic Status." We will discuss how social-economic status was

measured before we present the test of the Model. Social-economic status was measured by the indicator, "husband's occupation". We made this choice on the basis that it was highly related with his educational level with a correlation of .97. Furthermore a person's occupation could pretty well indicate his financial situation. As regards occupation, we measure it with the following questionnaire item.

What type of work does your husband do? Circle the one that is closest.

Skilled worker (carpenter, plumber)	1
Unskilled worker (night watchman, waiter)	2
Semi-skilled worker (taxi driver)	3
Owner or manager of large business	4
Owner or manager of small business	5
Salesman, sales clerk, or office worker	6
Professional (doctor, lawyer, teacher)	7
Fisherman or miner	8
Large farmer or rancher	9
Small farmer or rancher	10
Gardener	11
Other	12

To determine the social-economic status, we first re-coded choices 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 10, 11 or 12 as 1; 5 or 6 as 2; and 4 or 7 as 3. The higher the score the higher the social-economic status.

In regard to education we used the following questionnaire item:

What is the highest grade completed by the man of the house?

Elementary or less	1
Some high school	2
Completed high school	3
Some vocational, technical, or trade school	4

Completed vocational, technical, or trade school . . .	5
Some college	6
Completed college	7

To determine the educational level, we first recoded choices 1 or 2 as 1; 3, 4 or 5 as 2; and 6 or 7 as 3. The higher the score, the higher the educational level.

Based on the scores of the census tract on "husband's occupation" census tracts 10, 11, 20, 39, 1 and 15 were ranked as low and census tracts 35, 53, 54, 21, 28, 40 and 43 were ranked as high on social-economic status.

We will interrelate selected indicators in neighborhood of different social-economic status using Spearman's rho and see if there is a change in relationships among indicators.

We would predict that if a correlation between any pair of variables in the Model is a spurious one, we would expect that when the effects of social-economic status is controlled these variables would no longer vary with each other.

In Table 14 Spearman's rho was calculated between the 7 census tracts high on social-economic status and arranged to give positive correlations if consistent with the general prediction in the Model.

Our findings as shown in Figure 14 indicate that all except three relationships are positive. The two indicators of familism i.e. "family integration," and "percentage of divorced in census tract" are negatively related to "perception of safety in neighborhood" with correlations of $-.60$

and $-.21$ respectively. In addition, "perception of safety in neighborhood" is negatively related to "total delinquency rate" with a correlation of $-.30$.

In Table 15 Spearman's rho was calculated using the 6 census tracts low on "social-economic status" and arranged to give positive correlations if consistent with the general prediction of the Model.

Our findings indicate that most correlations are positive. Two indicators should require our special attention. "Family integration" is negatively related to "participation in organizations other than community league," "attraction to neighbors," "perception of safety in neighborhood," "percentage of divorced in census tract," "informal intervention-your car," and "total delinquency rate," with correlations of $-.17$, $-.79$, $-.76$, $-.79$, $-.75$ and $-.38$ respectively.

"Neighborliness" is negatively related to "participation in organizations other than community league," "attraction to neighbors," "perception of safety in neighborhood," "informal intervention-your car," and "total delinquency rate," with correlations of $-.31$, $-.33$, $-.73$, $-.26$ and $-.47$ respectively. It should be noted that "family integration" and "neighborliness" are related with a correlation of $.48$ and both are negatively related to most of the selected indicators. The reader can also recall that "neighborliness" in areas low on "length of occupancy" was negatively related to other selected indicators. As regard to "family integration" it

TABLE 14

INTERRELATIONS OF SELECTED INDICATORS USING SPEARMAN'S
RHO CONTROLLING FOR HIGH SOCIAL-ECONOMIC STATUS

	I1	S1	D5	F1	F7	D9	D3
I6 Participation in organizations other than community league	.90	.90	.20	.70	.15	.90	.70
I1 Neighborliness		.70	.90	.40	.12	.70	.60
S1 Attraction to neighbors			.10	.90	.56	.80	.90
D5 Perception of safety in neighborhood				-.60	-.21	.40	-.30
F1 Family integration					.67	.60	.80
F7 Percentage of divorced in census tract						.15	.72
D9 Informal inter- vention-your car							.50
D3 Total delinquency rate							

TABLE 15

INTERRELATIONS OF SELECTED INDICATORS USING SPEARMAN'S
RHO CONTROLLING FOR LOW SOCIAL-ECONOMIC STATUS

	I1	S1	D5	F1	F7	D9	D3
I6 Participation in organizations other than community league	-.31	.64	.60	-.17	.59	.06	.76
I1 Neighborliness		-.33	-.73	.48	.24	-.26	-.47
S1 Attraction to neighbors			.88	-.79	.90	.73	.69
D5 Perception of safety in neighborhood				-.76	.99	.44	.67
F1 Family integration					-.79	-.75	-.38
F7 Percentage of divorced in census tract						.49	.71
D9 Informal inter- vention-your car							.25
D3 Total delinquency rate							

does not seem to be consistent with the prediction that "family integration" leads to "perception of safety in neighborhood," because our findings show that "family integration" is negatively related to "perception of safety in neighborhood" in both the high and the low-class areas. We checked their relationships with "social-economic status". It was found that "social-economic status" is positively related to "family integration" and "perception of safety in neighborhood" with correlations of .52 and .84 respectively. This means that the relationship between "family integration" and "perception of safety in neighborhood" is a spurious one. We confirm that social-economic status is the true predictor of "perception of safety in neighborhood". Our findings also indicate that "percentage of divorced in census tract" is a better indicator of familism than "family integration" because it relates better to other selected indicators.

In closing this section of the discussion on the test of the Model controlling for "social-economic status" we found that "family integration" is not a true predictor of "perception of safety in neighborhood" and it is not so good an indicator of familism as "percentage of divorced in census tract" either. In areas low on social-economic status both "neighborliness" and "family integration" are negatively related to most of the selected indicators. In areas high on social-economic status "perception of safety

in neighborhood" is negatively related to "total delinquency rate". It is inconsistent with our prediction that "perception of safety in neighborhood" leads to low delinquency rate. In other words, our findings show that parents who perceive the neighborhood as safe and yet in reality it is high on delinquency rate. We find it difficult to understand this finding but we feel it obligated to inform the reader of what we found. In the next few paragraphs we will attempt to control the effect of "length of occupancy" and "social-economic status" at the same time to see if we can obtain some more information which may help us to make our inferences.

Test of the Model Controlling for Both "Length of Occupancy" and Social-Economic Status. In this section we first discuss how we grouped our census tracts in order to control for both "length of occupancy" and social-economic status. The way we did it was that we first trichotomized our census tracts according to the different ranks they were assigned with ranks 1-4 as low, 5-8 as medium and 9-13 as high. However in this analysis we wished to have only two groupings instead of three. Therefore we regarded those census tracts ranking low on either "length of occupancy" or low on "social-economic status" as low on the combination and the rest of the census tracts as high on the combination. Table 16 shows how this was done. The reader should realize

that census 15 is a lower-class area but the parents there in our sample were medium on social-economic status and were stable and as a result we ranked the "combination" as high. In fact these parents should not be regarded as a good indicator of the social class of the area as census data. Census tracts 40 and 54 are upper-class areas. We ranked the "combination" as low because parents were low on "length of occupancy" or they were more mobile.

TABLE 16

CLASSIFICATION OF CENSUS TRACTS WHEN CONTROLLING FOR BOTH "LENGTH OF OCCUPANCY" AND S.E.S.

Census Tract	S.E.S.	Length of Occupancy	The Combination
1	medium	medium	high
10	low	medium	low
11	low	low	low
15	medium	high	high
20	low	low	low
21	high	high	high
28	high	high	high
35	medium	high	high
39	low	medium	low
40	high	low	low
43	high	medium	high
53	medium	high	high
54	high	low	low

We will test the Model by using Spearman's rho controlling for both "length of occupancy" and social-economic status. We would predict that if a correlation between any pair of variables in the Model is a spurious one, we would

expect that when the effects of both "length of occupancy" and social-economic status are controlled, these variables would no longer vary with each other.

In Table 17 Spearman's rho was calculated between the 7 census tracts high on our combined index and arranged to give positive correlations if consistent with the general prediction of the Model.

Our findings as shown in Table 17 indicate that all the relationships among indicators are positive. This suggests that our correlations are true ones in the areas high on both "length of occupancy" and social-economic status.

In Table 18 Spearman's rho was calculated between the 6 census tracts low on both "length of occupancy" and social-economic status i.e. low on what we called, "the combination," and arranged to give positive if consistent with the general prediction of the Model.

Our findings as shown in Table 18 indicate that most of the correlations are positive. However, "neighborliness" again is negatively related to "participation in organizations other than community league," "attraction to neighbors," "perception of safety in neighborhood," "percentage of divorced in census tract," and "informal intervention-your car" with correlations of $-.66$, $-.66$, $-.49$, $-.49$, and $-.49$ respectively. "Neighborliness" is very lowly related to "family integration" and "total delinquency rate" with correlations of $.09$ and $.03$ respectively. "Attraction to

TABLE 17

INTERRELATIONS OF SELECTED INDICATORS IN AREAS HIGH
ON BOTH "LENGTH OF OCCUPANCY" AND S.E.S.
USING SPEARMAN'S RHO

	I1	S1	D5	F1	F7	D9	D3
I6 Participation in organizations other than community league	.89	.96	.86	.79	.85	.94	.61
I1 Neighborliness		.79	.89	.82	.85	.77	.43
S1 Attraction to neighbors			.82	.75	.85	.99	.71
D5 Perception of safety in neighborhood				.64	.88	.84	.50
F1 Family integration					.63	.72	.32
F7 Percentage of divorced in census tract						.88	.81
D9 Informal inter- vention-your car							.75
D3 Total delinquency rate							

TABLE 18

INTERRELATIONS OF SELECTED INDICATORS IN AREAS LOW
ON BOTH "LENGTH OF OCCUPANCY" AND S.E.S.
USING SPEARMAN'S RHO

	I1	S1	D5	F1	F7	D9	D3
I6 Participation in organizations other than community league	-.66	.60	.66	.60	.66	.49	.37
I1 Neighborliness		-.66	-.49	.09	-.49	-.49	.03
S1 Attraction to neighbors			.94	-.03	-.94	.94	.20
D5 Perception of safety in neighborhood				.09	1.00	.83	.26
F1 Family integration					.09	-.09	.71
F7 Percentage of divorced in census tract						.83	.26
D9 Informal inter- vention-your car							.03
D3 Total delinquency rate							

neighbors" is practically unrelated to "family integration," with a correlation of $-.03$. "Family integration" is negatively related to "informal intervention-your car" with a correlation of $-.09$. "Percentage of divorced in census tract" is perfectly related to "perception of safety in neighborhood" with a correlation of 1.00 . Our findings reaffirm our assertion that "percentage of divorced in census tract" is a better indicator of familism than "family integration".

In closing this section of the discussion on test of the Model controlling for both "length of occupancy" and social-economic status, we found that "neighborliness" is again negatively related to most selected indicators in areas low on both "length of occupancy" and social-economic status. "Percentage of divorced in census tract" is a better indicator of familism than "family integration". It seems that "neighborliness" is consistently negatively related to selected indicators in one type of area but not the other type. In the following paragraphs we will try to clarify this point by testing our suggested hypothesis.

An Inquiry Into the Relation Between "Neighborliness" and Selected Indicators. In this section, "Testing Specific Hypotheses" of this chapter, we found that neighborliness was slightly related to the other indicators in the Model and was especially lowly related to the indicator of

sentiment and that of perception of safety in neighborhood. Thus this variable drew our attention. In the previous section on the test of the Model with controls we got a hint that it might be possible that "neighborliness" may be related to selected indicators in one type of neighborhood but not in the other type. We wish to check this expectation with our data, and will attempt to relate "neighborliness" with other indicators controlling for length of occupancy and see if there is any change in correlations when the "length of occupancy" is higher. Since "length of occupancy" is often thought to be related to one's social-economic status, we would also use "social-economic status" as a control. Our findings also support this choice. In this research, "length of occupancy" is related to social-economic status with a correlation of .32. We also feel that it makes sense to control the combination of these variables.

Hypothesis VI. The higher the "length of occupancy," the higher the correlations of "neighborliness" with sentiment, parental perception of neighborhood, familism, informal intervention in delinquency, and low rates of official delinquency.

Correlations Controlling for Length of Occupancy. If our above assumptions are correct, we would predict that in areas high on length of occupancy the correlations of

manifest neighborliness with participation in organizations other than community league, attraction to neighbors, perception of safety in neighborhood, family integration, percentage of divorced in census tract, informal intervention-your car, and total delinquency rate would be higher than each of the corresponding correlation in areas low on length of occupancy.

In Table 19 we have selected the correlations with neighborliness from Tables 12 and 13 and grouped them for clarity.

TABLE 19

CORRELATIONS BETWEEN MANIFEST NEIGHBORLINESS AND
OTHER INDICATORS USING SPEARMAN'S RHO, SHOWING
RESULTS WITH THE CONTROL OF LENGTH OF
OCCUPANCY AND WITHOUT CONTROLS

Correlation between manifest neighborliness and an indicator	No Control	Controlling for Length of Occupancy	
		High	Low
I6 Participation in organizations other than community league	.15	.75	-.77
S1 Attraction to neighbors	.10	.61	-.77
D5 Perception of safety in neighborhood	.03	.71	-.89
F1 Family integration	.57	.68	-.31
F7 Percentage of divorced in census tract	.06	.68	-.84
D9 Informal intervention- your car	.12	.58	-.77
D3 Total delinquency rate	.21	.25	-.14

In row 2, areas high on length of occupancy have a correlation of .61 between manifest neighborliness and attraction to neighbors which is higher than the correlation of $-.77$ in areas low on length of occupancy. The former correlation is also higher than the correlation of .10 in the 13 census tracts calculated without using control. This result is consistent with our commonsense predictions.

We would predict that the correlations in the rest of the rows in Table 19 would show similar patterns. The findings are consistent with this, and support our hypothesis.

We conclude from this test that in areas high on length of occupancy, manifest neighborliness is the predictor of the concepts in the Model whereas in areas low on length of occupancy, manifest neighborliness is not a good predictor.

Hypothesis VII. The higher the social-economic status, the higher the correlations of neighborliness with sentiment, parental perception of neighborhood, familism, informal intervention in delinquency, and low rates of official delinquency.

Correlations Controlling for Social-Economic Status.

If our above assumptions are correct, we would predict that in areas high on social-economic status, the correlations of manifest neighborliness with participation in organizations other than community league, attraction to neighbors, perception of safety in neighborhood, family integration,

percentage of divorced in census tract, informal intervention-your car, and total delinquency rate would be higher than each of the corresponding correlation in areas low on social-economic status.

In Table 20 we have selected the correlations with neighborliness from Tables 14 and 15 grouped them for clarity.

TABLE 20

CORRELATIONS BETWEEN MANIFEST NEIGHBORLINESS AND
OTHER INDICATORS USING SPEARMAN'S RHO, SHOWING
RESULTS WITH THE CONTROL OF SOCIAL-ECONOMIC
STATUS AND WITHOUT CONTROLS

Correlation between mani- fest neighborliness and an indicator	No Control	Controlling for S.E.S.	
		High	Low
I6 Participation in organizations other than community league	.15	.90	-.31
S1 Attraction to neighbors	.10	.70	-.33
D5 Perception of safety in neighborhood	.03	.90	-.73
F1 Family integration	.57	.40	.48
F7 Percentage of divorced in census tract	.06	.12	.24
D9 Informal intervention- your car	.12	.70	-.26
D3 Total delinquency rate	.21	.60	-.47

In row 2, areas high on social-economic status have a correlation of .70 between manifest neighborliness and attraction to neighbors which is higher than the correlation of $-.33$ in areas low on social-economic status. The former correlation is also higher than the correlation of .10 in the 13 census tracts calculated without using control. This result is consistent with our commonsense predictions.

We would predict that the correlations in the rest of the rows in Table 20 would show similar patterns. The findings are generally consistent with this, and support our hypothesis. However, the two indicators of familism i.e. family integration and percentage of divorced in census tract show quite different results. They are more related with manifest neighborliness in areas low on social-economic status. One thing we should notice is that the correlations between manifest neighborliness and familism were positive in areas high on social-economic status although not as high as those in areas low on social-economic status. Thus we can now say that manifest neighborliness is the predictor of familism controlling for the effect of social-economic status.

We conclude from this test that in areas high on social-economic status, manifest neighborliness fits the predictions implicit in the Model whereas in areas low on social-economic status, manifest neighborliness is not a good predictor of other concepts except for familism.

Hypothesis VIII. The higher either the length of occupancy or social-economic status, the higher the correlations of neighborliness with sentiment, parental perception of neighborhood, familism, informal intervention in delinquency, and low rates of official delinquency.

Correlations Controlling for Both Length of Occupancy and Social-Economic Status. If the above assumptions are correct, we would predict that in areas either medium or above on length of occupancy or either medium or above on social-economic status, the correlations of manifest neighborliness with participation in organizations other than community league, attraction to neighbors, perception of safety in neighborhood, family integration, percentage of divorced in census tract, informal intervention-your car, and total delinquency rate would be higher than each of the corresponding correlation in areas either low on length of occupancy or low on social-economic status.

In Table 21 we have selected the correlations with neighborliness from Tables 17 and 18 and grouped them for clarity.

In row 2, areas either medium or above on length of occupancy or medium or above on social-economic status have a correlation of .79 between manifest neighborliness and attraction to neighbors which is higher than the correlation of $-.66$ in areas either low on length of occupancy or low

TABLE 21

CORRELATIONS BETWEEN MANIFEST NEIGHBORLINESS AND
OTHER INDICATORS USING SPEARMAN'S RHO, SHOWING
RESULTS WITH THE CONTROL OF BOTH LENGTH OF
OCCUPANCY AND SOCIAL-ECONOMIC STATUS
AND WITHOUT CONTROLS

Correlation between mani- fest neighborliness and an indicator	No Control	Controlling for both length of occupancy and S.E.S.	
		High	Low
I6 Participation in organizations other than community league	.15	.89	-.66
S1 Attraction to neighbors	.10	.79	-.66
D5 Perception of safety in neighborhood	.03	.89	-.49
F1 Family integration	.57	.82	.09
F7 Percentage of divorced in census tract	.06	.85	-.49
D9 Informal intervention- your car	.12	.77	-.49
D3 Total delinquency rate	.21	.43	.03

on social-economic status. The former correlation is also higher than the correlation of .10 in the 13 census tracts calculated without using control. These findings are consistent with our commonsense predictions.

We would predict that the correlations in the rest of the rows in Table 21 would show similar patterns. The findings are consistent with this, and support our hypothesis.

We conclude from this test that in areas either medium or above on length of occupancy or medium or above on social-economic status, manifest neighborliness is the predictor of the concepts in the Model whereas in areas low on either length of occupancy or low on social-economic status, manifest neighborliness is not a good predictor.

Summary

In this section of the chapter we made an inquiry into the relation between neighborliness and other indicators by testing three hypotheses and controlling for the effect of three related variables. Our findings are consistent with the prediction that the higher the length of occupancy or the social-economic status, the higher the correlations of neighborliness with sentiment, parental perception of neighborhood, familism, informal intervention in delinquency, and low rates of official delinquency. However, in areas of low on social-economic status, manifest neighborliness seemed to be a good predictor of familism. This section of the discussion is only a special aspect of the Model. In the

following section we will test the Model with controls.

A Discussion on the Relation Between Official Delinquency and Other Concepts in the Model. Although we tested our Model with controls and obtained some useful information for the understanding of the relationships of the concepts of concern, we like to spend some time in this section to discuss the relationship of our dependent variable "official delinquency" and its independent variables namely interaction, sentiment, familism, perception of safety in neighborhood, and informal intervention in delinquency. We will derive a hypothesis from the logic in the Model and test it with our three control variables.

Hypothesis IX. If our assumptions are correct, we would expect that low rate of official delinquency is positively related to interaction, sentiment, familism, perception of safety in neighborhood, and informal intervention in delinquency.

We will test this hypothesis by relating the selected indicators of the concepts of concern with controls.

Correlations Between Total Delinquency Rate and Other Indicators with Controls. If our assumptions are correct we would expect that in those neighborhood where there was a low delinquency rate:

- a. such neighborhoods would have more participation

in community activities (outside of community league)

b. such neighborhoods would be "neighborly"

c. Parents would like their neighbors, that is, they are high on attraction to neighbors

d. such parents would perceive the neighborhood as more safe for their children

e. families would be integrated

f. such neighborhoods would have a low percentage of divorced

g. such parents would more likely intervene informally if delinquency acts are done to their cars

In Table 22 we have selected correlations between total delinquency rate and other indicators from Tables 12, 13, 14, 15, 17 and 18 and grouped them to facilitate our discussion.

In Table 22 our findings are generally consistent with our prediction and support our hypothesis. However the characteristics of certain area may have impact on certain variables. The reader should notice that in areas high on length of occupancy family integration was not a good predictor of total delinquency rate. Similarly in areas low on length of occupancy manifest neighborliness is not a good predictor nor is perception of safety in neighborhood in areas high on social-economic status. In areas low on social-economic status both manifest neighborliness and family integration are not good indicators of total delinquency

TABLE 22

CORRELATIONS BETWEEN TOTAL DELINQUENCY RATE AND
OTHER INDICATORS USING SPEARMAN'S RHO,
SHOWING RESULTS WITH AND
WITHOUT CONTROLS

Correlation between total delinquency rate and an indicator	No Con- trol	Controlling for					
		Length of occupancy		S.E.S.		Their Combination	
		High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
I6 Participation in organizations other than community league	.66	.71	.60	.70	.76	.61	.37
I1 Neighborliness	.21	.25	-.14	.60	-.47	.43	.03
S1 Attraction to neighbors	.63	.82	.60	.90	.69	.71	.20
D5 Perception of safety in neighborhood	.45	.64	.37	-.30	.67	.50	.26
F1 Family inte- gration	.46	.00	.83	.80	-.38	.32	.71
F7 Percentage of divorced in census tract	.61	.81	.49	.72	.71	.81	.26
D9 Informal inter- vention your car	.43	.72	.26	.50	.25	.75	.03

rate.

It should be interesting to notice that for the concept of familism it seemed that percentage of divorced in census tract was a better indicator than family integration a measure taken from our community survey. This also supports our original idea that census data may be utilized as a measure of concepts that have social-psychological implications.

Summary

In this chapter we derived some hypotheses from the Model and tested them using Spearman's rho with and without controls. We also made an inquiry into the relation between neighborliness, the distinct variable in interaction, and other indicators. Our impression is that our findings were generally consistent with the predictions in the Model. The reader should bear in mind that percentage of divorced in census tract seemed to be a better indicator of familism in terms of its prediction of official delinquency. In areas high on social-economic status parental perception of neighborhood did not appear to be good indicator of official delinquency. The relations between manifest neighborhood and other concept should be contingent on the rank of the area on length of occupancy or the social-economic status of the parents in the area.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

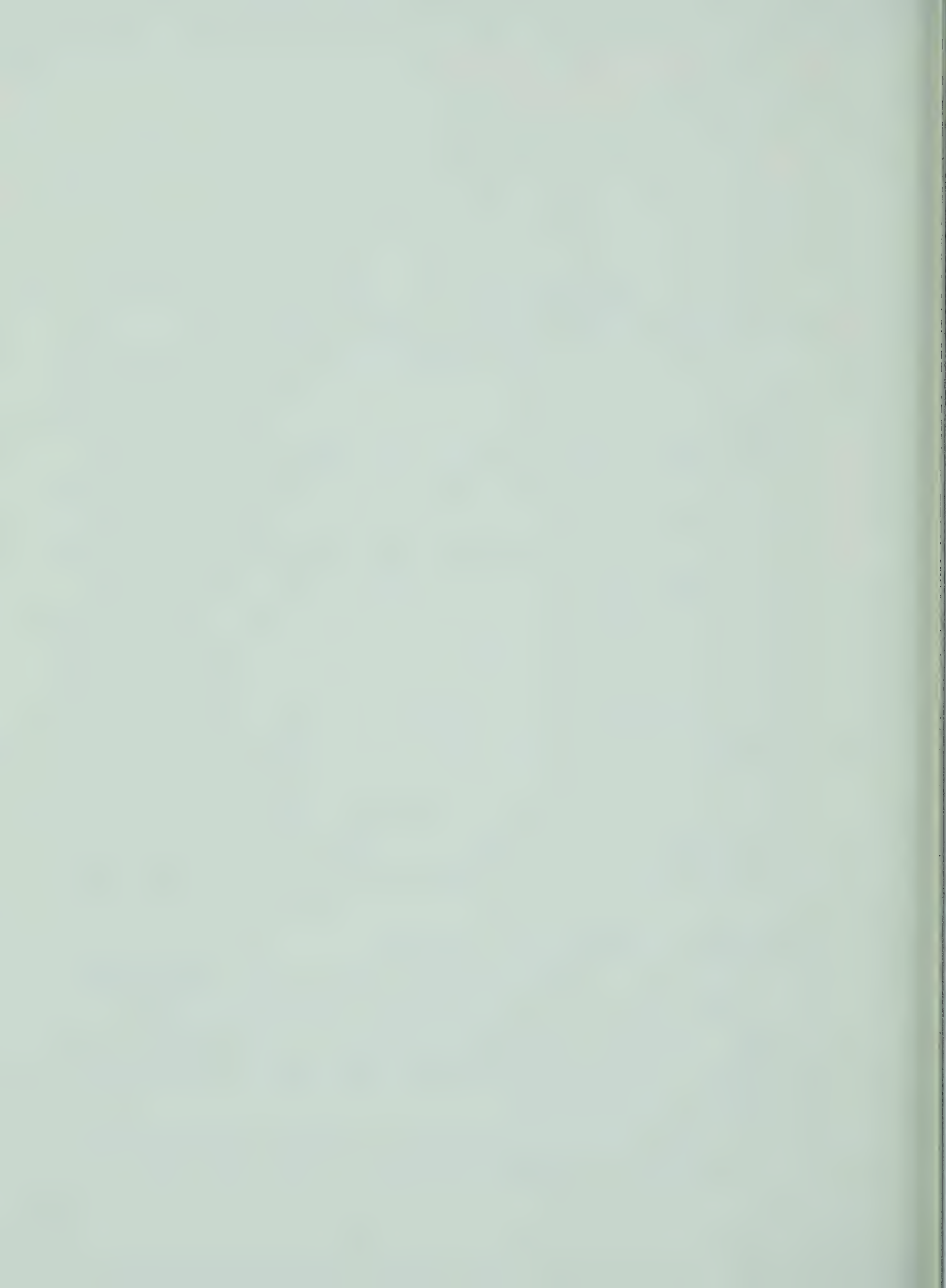
In this chapter we will make a statement about the social-psychological aspect of delinquency.

With the aid of social-psychological literature we suggested a Model linking some common concepts such as interaction, familism and sentiment with official delinquency. We derived some hypotheses from this Model and tested them by using data from our community survey, from the Edmonton police department, and from the 1966 Census. Although we used several indicators to measure one single concept we selected one or two measures of each concept for the final test of the Model. Our selection of certain indicators was contingent on correlations with other indicators of the same concept. We tested the Model with and without controls. Our findings were generally consistent with our common sense prediction based on the logic derived from the created Model.

A Summary of the Overall Findings

There was a general positive relationship among interaction, sentiment, parental perception of neighborhood, familism, informal intervention in delinquency and low rates of official delinquency.

We think of the higher the interaction, the higher the



positive sentiment in a community and the higher the sentiment the higher the informal intervention in delinquency. Parents in areas where there was much interaction among neighbors liked their neighbors. Those who liked their neighbors tended to intervene delinquency informally. These areas were found to have low rates of delinquency. There was a causal chain linking together interaction, familism, informal intervention in delinquency, and official delinquency. The increase in interaction, sentiment and familism has an impact on parental perception of safety in the neighborhood which leads to informal intervention in delinquency and as a result leads to a decrease in official delinquency.

In general the concepts we used in the Model were found to be good predictors of official delinquency. However some indicators seem to be better measures than others, and they must be used with special care. For example, percentage of divorced in census tract was a better predictor of delinquency than family integration which was another operational definition of the same concept, "familism". Other characteristics may determine the applicability of a certain variable. For instance, manifest neighborliness was a good predictor of delinquency only in areas either high on length of occupancy or high on social-economic status.

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APPENDIX A
SAMPLE AND POPULATION SIZE BY SELECTED CENSUS TRACT,
EDMONTON: 1968

SAMPLE AND POPULATION SIZE BY SELECTED
CENSUS TRACT, EDMONTON: 1968

CT	Sample Size ^a	Population Size ^b
1	357	12,557
10	81	6,353
11	77	5,341
15	29	4,017
20	60	8,059
21	184	5,180
28	177	5,473
35	167	6,027
39	79	5,024
40	276	7,304
43	146	5,382
53	140	6,888
54	156	1,091
Total	1,929	78,696

^aInclusive sample of parents of teenage children.

^bPopulation figure from 1968 fall civic enumeration,
City of Edmonton.

APPENDIX B

QUESTIONNAIRE USED IN COMMUNITY SURVEY

Think of a neighbor as someone who lives no more than three blocks away in any direction.

Think of your neighborhood as the area no more than three blocks away in any direction.

If you have any questions call 432-4059, afternoons.

CIRCLE ONE

Questionnaire completed by the woman of the house.....1
 man of the house.....2
 someone else (explain)_____

During the last month, how many neighbors did you:

call on the telephone	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more
have a talk with in the yard or street	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more
exchange favors with	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more
talk about problems with	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more
visit or have coffee with	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more

During the last month, how often did you go to parties or get-togethers that included mostly people from the neighborhood?

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more

During the last month, how many times did you visit with:

relatives	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more
your fellow workers (if you work)	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more
your husband's (wife's) fellow workers	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more
friends who are not neighbors, relatives, or fellow workers	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more

How many relatives do you have in Edmonton?

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more

How many of your fellow workers (if you work) live in the same neighborhood as you?

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more

How many of your husband's (wife's) fellow workers live in the same neighborhood as you?

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more

Think of the friends you see most often. Are these the same friends your husband (wife) sees most often?

Usually. . . 1
 Sometimes. . . 2
 Seldom. . . 3
 Never. . . 4

Do you like the people who live in your neighborhood?

Very much. . 1
 Somewhat. . . 2
 Not very much 3
 Not at all . 4

In regard to new neighbors, what would you do?

- Go over to their house after they move in and offer to help 1
- Go over and introduce yourself, but do not offer help unless they ask for it 2
- Don't go over unless invited but be friendly 3
- Don't become too friendly until you have had some time to see what kind of people they are 4
- Stay away from newcomers and keep to those you already know 5

How did you get to know your neighbors?

- Met them after joining a club. 1
- Neighbors invited you to their home or vice versa 2
- Neighbors offered to help you or you offered them help 3
- You went over and introduced yourself or vice versa 4
- Met them in the yard or street 5
- Met them through your children or their children 6
- Don't know them at all 7
- Other _____

How many evenings during the last month did you and your family do something at home together, (not including watching T.V.)?

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more

How many times during the last month did your family eat out, go skating, go to a movie, go for a drive, etc.?

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more

How many times during the last month did you or your husband take some of your children out (sports, movie, etc.)?

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more

Do you or your husband hold office or committee membership in the community league in your area?

Husband	1 yes	2 no
Wife	1 yes	2 no

Do you or your husband attend the meetings of the community league in your area?

Husband	1 yes	2 no
Wife	1 yes	2 no

OTHER THAN THE COMMUNITY LEAGUE, in how many organizations do you or your husband hold office or committee membership? (church, hobby, union, home and school, sports groups, political groups, etc.)

Husband	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more
Wife	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more

OTHER THAN THE COMMUNITY LEAGUE, of how many organizations do you or your husband regularly attend meetings?

Husband	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more
Wife	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more

If you have a teenage son, how would you compare him to others in the neighborhood?

- Misbehaves much more than most 1
- Misbehaves a little more than most 2
- About average 3
- Misbehaves a little less than most 4
- Misbehaves much less than most 5

If you have a teenage daughter, how would you compare her to others in the neighborhood?

- Misbehaves much more than most 1
- Misbehaves a little more than most 2
- About average 3
- Misbehaves a little less than most 4
- Misbehaves much less than most 5

You have seen some teenagers slash the tires of a car parked on a street in your neighborhood. You do not know who the car belongs to.

CIRCLE ONE

What would you do if you don't know their addresses, but you know they live in the neighborhood, and you learn their names?

Call the police. 1
Find out where they live and tell the parents. 2
Wait until you see them again and talk to them 3
Say nothing to the parents or teenagers, but tell
other neighbors about it 4
Try to find the owner of the car and let him do something 5
Do nothing 6

What would you do if they were children of neighbors you knew?

Call the police. 1
Tell the parents 2
Wait until you see them again and talk to them 3
Say nothing to the parents or teenagers, but tell
other neighbors about it . . . , 4
Try to find the owner and let him do something 5
Do nothing 6

What would you do if they were children of close relatives?

Call the police. 1
Tell the parents 2
Wait until you see them again and talk to them 3
Say nothing to the parents or teenagers, but tell
other neighbors about it 4
Try to find the owner and let him do something 5
Do nothing 6

You have seen some teenagers slash the tires on your car.

What would you do if you don't know their addresses, but you know they live in the neighborhood, and you learn their names?

Call the police. 1
Find out where they live and tell the parents. 2
Wait until you see them again and talk to them 3
Say nothing to the parents or teenagers, but tell
other neighbors about it 4
Do nothing 6

What would you do if they were children of neighbors you knew?

Call the police. 1
Tell the parents 2
Wait until you see them again and talk to them 3
Say nothing to the parents or teenagers, but tell
other neighbors about it 4
Do nothing 6

What would you do if they were children of close relatives?

Call the police. 1
Tell the parents 2
Wait until you see them again and talk to them 3
Say nothing to the parents or teenagers, but tell
other neighbors about it 4
Do nothing 6

	AGREE Strongly	Agree Some	Disagree Some	DISAGREE Strongly
The secret of happiness is in not expecting too much and being content with what comes your way.	A	a	d	D
Girls commit fewer delinquent acts than boys.	A	a	d	D
Strong discipline is the best way to handle teenagers who have committed crimes.	A	a	d	D
It's hardly fair to bring children into the world the way things look for the future.	A	a	d	D
The teenagers in this neighborhood have a good chance of getting a good job when they are adults.	A	a	d	D
All married couples should have children if they are able to.	A	a	d	D
When a man is born, the success he is going to have is already decided by fate, so he might just as well accept it and not fight it.	A	a	d	D
Boys committing a crime are more likely to be reported to the police than girls.	A	a	d	D
"Get tough" policies for dealing with delinquency are not likely to be effective.	A	a	d	D
In spite of what some people say, things are getting worse for the average man.	A	a	d	D
The first thing to consider when picking a home is whether it is the best surrounding for raising children.	A	a	d	D
Planning only makes a person unhappy since his plans hardly work out anyway.	A	a	d	D
Teenagers in this neighborhood have a good chance of getting a college education.	A	a	d	D
Girls who commit crimes should be handled less severely than boys	A	a	d	D
Children should be taught that the policeman is a friend.	A	a	d	D
Having both the husband and wife work during the early years of marriage is important.	A	a	d	D
The old saying, "spare the rod and spoil the child," is too often forgotten today.	A	a	d	D
In this world it is not important how much you know; it is who you know that really counts.	A	a	d	D
Teenagers in this neighborhood have a good chance of getting in trouble with the police.	A	a	d	D
Policemen are fair when dealing with teenagers.	A	a	d	D
A married woman with job skills or training should work even though it may not be ideal for the children.	A	a	d	D
These days a person doesn't really know who he can count on.	A	a	d	D

Do you and the rest of the family do anything special for each of your childrens' birthdays?

Always	Usually	Sometimes	Seldom	Never
1	2	3	4	5

Answer these next questions thinking of your teenager who is closest to age 15.

Does he/she get together with you to talk over problems?	1	2	3	4	5
Does your teenager discuss what happens after being out with friends? . . .	1	2	3	4	5
When your teenager is out in the evening do you know who he/she is with? . .	1	2	3	4	5
Does your teenager decide how many evenings a week he/she goes out?	1	2	3	4	5
When your teenager gets into difficulty at school, do you hear about it from him/her first?	1	2	3	4	5
After being out for an evening does your teenager tell you where he/she has been?	1	2	3	4	5

How many times during the last month did your teenager nearest 15 go skating, to movies, to eat out, etc. with the rest of your family?

.0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more

GENERALLY how serious do you feel these offences are?

	Very Serious	Quite Serious	Slightly Serious	Not Serious
Vandalism	1	2	3	4
Stealing or Shoplifting	1	2	3	4
Drinking beer or liquor	1	2	3	4
Sniffing glue or nail polish remover	1	2	3	4
Immoral acts	1	2	3	4
Buying, selling, or using drugs	1	2	3	4

IN YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD:

CIRCLE ONE

About 3/4	About half	About 1/4	About 1/10	Almost none	Don't Know
-----------	------------	-----------	------------	-------------	------------

How many BOYS engage in vandalism?	1	2	3	4	5	6
How many GIRLS engage in vandalism?	1	2	3	4	5	6
How many BOYS steal or shoplift?	1	2	3	4	5	6
How many GIRLS steal or shoplift?	1	2	3	4	5	6
How many BOYS drink beer or liquor?	1	2	3	4	5	6
How many GIRLS drink beer or liquor?	1	2	3	4	5	6
How many BOYS sniff glue or nail polish remover?	1	2	3	4	5	6
How many GIRLS sniff glue or nail polish remover?	1	2	3	4	5	6
How many BOYS commit immoral acts?	1	2	3	4	5	6
How many GIRLS commit immoral acts?	1	2	3	4	5	6
How many BOYS buy, sell, or use drugs?	1	2	3	4	5	6
How many GIRLS buy, sell, or use drugs?	1	2	3	4	5	6



Is your present dwelling	OWNED or being bought 1 RENTED 2	What type of work does your husband do? Circle the one that is closest.
Is your present dwelling	An apartment. 1 A row house 2 A duplex. 3 A single house. 4 Other 5	Skilled worker (carpenter, plumber). 1 Unskilled worker (night watchman, waiter). 2 Semi-skilled worker (taxi driver). 3 Owner or manager of large business 4 Owner or manager of small business 5 Salesman, sales clerk, or office worker. 6 Professional (doctor, lawyer, teacher) 7 Fisherman or miner 8 Large farmer or rancher. 9 Small farmer or rancher. 10 Gardener 11 Other _____
At the present time is the woman of the house employed outside the home?	Regular full-time 1 Regular part-time 2 Sometimes full-time 3 Sometimes part-time 4 Not at all. 5	
How long have you lived at your present address?	Less than a year. 1 1 - 2 years 2 3 - 4 years 3 5 - 7 years 4 8 years or more 5	Who is <u>MOST</u> responsible for: Setting moral standards for teenagers. family 1 church 2 school 3 government 4
How many times have you moved in the last five years?	None. 1 1 2 2 3 3 - 5 4 6 or more 5	Providing teenage activities family 1 church 2 school 3 government 4
How many times have you moved from ONE CITY TO ANOTHER in the last five years?	None. 1 1 2 2 3 3 - 5 4 6 or more 5	Controlling the behavior of teenagers family 1 church 2 school 3 government 4
How many children do you have:		Who is <u>LEAST</u> responsible for: Setting moral standards for teenagers family 1 church 2 school 3 government 4
Age 2 or under.	0 1 2 3 4 5	Providing teenage activities family 1 church 2 school 3 government 4
Age 3 - 5	0 1 2 3 4 5	Controlling the behavior of teenagers family 1 church 2 school 3 government 4
Age 6 - 9	0 1 2 3 4 5	
Age 10-12	0 1 2 3 4 5	
Age 13-16	0 1 2 3 4 5	
Age 17 and older.	0 1 2 3 4 5	
How safe is it for children to play in the street where you live?		What is the highest grade completed by the man of the house?
MUCH safer than most streets.	1	Elementary or less. 1
Safer than most streets	2	Some high school. 2
About average	3	Completed High School 3
More dangerous than most streets.	4	Some vocational, technical, or trade school. 4
MUCH more dangerous than most streets	5	Completed vocational, technical, or trade school. 5
How many times do you ride the bus each week?		Some college. 6
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more		Completed college 7
How old is the man of the house?		Are you
Under 35.	1	Married. 1
35 - 39	2	Widowed, Separated, Divorced, Single. 2
40 - 44	3	
45 - 49	4	
50 - 54	5	
55 or over	6	

